

PRICE TWO CENTS

EVERETT VOTING LIST COMPLETE
Everett's registration for this year's state election is 5608. When registration closed last night it was found that there were 112 new names enrolled.

German Effort to Win Grecian Support Called Failure

BALKAN CAPITALS SCENE OF MUCH POLITICAL INTRIGUE

Bulgaria Urged to Strike Serbia as Kaiser Unsuccessfully Seeks Promise From His Sister, Queen Sophia, That She Will Use Influence in Favor of Teutons

(By a Monitor special correspondent)
ATHENS, Greece (Delayed in transmission)—Every Balkan capital has been, during the past six weeks, what the French picturesquely call a "foyer d'intrigue." There is nothing novel for them in the experience, save the presence of the ministers of great powers as the leading characters in the play. Let us briefly examine the situation as it was before the war tempest broke over Europe.

Turkey, thanks to the influence of the Young Turkish party in general, and Enver Pasha in particular, had become more and more entangled in the German net skillfully spread by Baron Waggenheim. From Germany she got guns, money, generals, staff officers, lots of flattery and a superficial sympathy. German diplomacy has, without doubt, and up to a certain point, been successful at Constantinople.

Flattery Plays Part

Flattery, perhaps, played the leading role, for the Turk is an innate flatterer and expects occasional payment in his own coin. When war was declared in Europe, Turkey was more or less in German hands. Her politics and press were ruled from the German legation, her newspapers published naught save the misleading reports issued by the German telegraph agency. Germans took over the active command of her army. Germans ousted British instructors from her fleet. Germany became the protector of Islam.

Then the Goeben and the Breslau, those fugitives from the allied French and English fleets, were made the subject of a bogus sale to Turkey and ran into the Dardanelles for refuge, flying the Ottoman flag. Turkey mobilized, not partially or protectively, for the entire effective was placed on a war footing.

In Bulgaria the circumstances were somewhat different. Bulgaria is ruled over by an Austrian prince, and the nation has quarreled with Russia. Bulgaria has never forgiven Serbia and Greece for the crushing defeat which she received at their hands last year, and which she is burning to avenge. Surely, with Serbia engaged in so desperate a struggle with Austria, the opportunity was ideal.

The position of Greece was less critical. The Hellenes were under the influence of no particular power; they had no debts to avenge, they had no axe to grind. But Greece is more than sufficiently strong to counter any hostile action by Bulgaria, and her assistance or neutrality would have been of vital importance had the struggle extended to the Balkans.

Germany Loses No Time

Germany, then, lost no time in pressing the Turks to declare war upon Russia, to undertake a land campaign in the Caucasus, and naval action against the Russian fleet in the Black sea, where, aided by the Goeben and the Breslau and with the rest of her ships commanded by German officers and manned by German gunners, she would have had a possible chance of success. German and Austrian influence likewise egged on Bulgaria to attack Serbia, promising her recompense in the shape of all that territory for which she fought and lost in the last war.

To secure the assistance of Greece was more difficult, but the Slav menace was colored up and displayed before the government and they were invited to join hands with Germany and Austria to crush the common foe and promised inconceivable things as a reward for the help rendered. Simultaneously the Kaiser brought to bear on the situation the powerful argument of family ties.

Queen Sophia, as all the world knows, is a sister of Kaiser Wilhelm. She was in Germany when war broke loose, and her imperial brother, after explaining his personal innocence, urged her to use her influence with King Constantine to draw Greece on to the side of the Teuton armies. The Greek Queen, I understand from most trustworthy sources at my disposal, explained that she was firstly Queen of Greece and secondly the war lord's sister, and that she must therefore consider Greek interests, whatever they might be, as her own interests.

Directs Appeals to King

Brother and sister parted on somewhat unfriendly terms, and while Queen Sophia was being rudely treated and even insulted on her way to the German frontier in an imperial autocar, the Kaiser entered into communication direct by telegram with his brother-in-law, King Constantine. What the King experienced during that month which followed will probably never be recorded. Every description of argument and threat was used to bring the Hellenes to the feet of the German throne.

Firstly, Greece was asked openly to declare for Germany. She refused, guided by the sentimental consideration that the nation is wholeheartedly devoted to England and France and by the crucial fact that such a course would inevitably mean the ruin of the country. Secondly, she was requested to give a bond of neutrality if Bulgaria attacked Serbia. But Greece has an alliance with Serbia, and if that gallant little country is attacked either by Bulgaria or

Turkey, Greece must rally to her aid. And King and government told the Kaiser so, and added that they had every intention of fulfilling their obligations.

Then followed more threats and further entreaties, until the Kaiser abruptly declared his intention of severing all ties between King Constantine and himself. It was a heroic but ineffective stroke. The Greek King, anticipating nothing short of divorce, stuck to his guns, and Germany had to fall back with increased insistence upon Turkey and Bulgaria.

Battlefields Watched

Both these prospective allies of Germany and Austria were, however, straining their eyes to the battlefields of Galicia. Had Russia been defeated in the first stages of the war there is little doubt that both would willingly have thrown their weight into the scales. But the Czar's triumph over the Austrians at Lemberg, coupled with the victory obtained by the Serbs at the Jadar river, instilled a well-merited cautiousness into the minds of the governments of the two countries. Both were ready enough to join in and obtain a share of the plunder, but the prospect of encountering a victorious Russian army appealed to neither. They accordingly repeated their declarations of neutrality.

And what of Rumania? Here there are three currents of opinion. There is King Carol, who is not only a German prince, but a Hohenzollern. His naturally Germanophile sentiments, coupled with the fact that his adopted country has a defensive alliance with Austria, compel him to ask at least for neutrality on the part of his people. Secondly, there is the military party.

The soldiers do not disguise their intentions. There are, they point out, 3,000,000 Rumanians in Transylvania who have ever been oppressed by the Austrian government. The time of deliverance has come, and immediately the Russians have destroyed the Austrian army, the Rumanian forces must march into the disputed territory and take possession. They propose to detail 300,000 men for this purpose and to leave 200,000 to watch the Bulgarian frontier.

Hope to Gain by Diplomacy

Finally, there is the government. The Rumanian politicians rightly hold that they owe their past aggrandizement not to armed force, but to diplomacy. And it is by the exercise of diplomatic and not military talent that they hope to annex Transylvania. In brief Germany's diplomatic intrigue failed because:

1. Turkey declines to be pushed into war with an entente power unless a triumph for Teuton arms is assured.
2. Bulgaria is afraid of Russia.
3. Greece must succor Serbia if attacked by a Balkan power. She further will not take sides against France and England and dare not if she would.
4. Rumania covets Transylvania.

On Sept. 13, Germany played what will probably be her last card in Athens. On that day her minister visited M. Venezelos, newly self-appointed as foreign secretary, when he communicated to

TRUSTED IN INTERNATIONAL LAW, SAYS BELGIAN DIPLOMAT

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The following is an account of a statement made by the Comte de Lalaing, the Belgian minister in London, to a correspondent of the Nationalist.

"The ideals of Belgium have always had the same character as those of Denmark, Holland and Sweden. The fight for the rights of small powers has always been a common cause to us, and it was only natural that at international conferences our countries should form one group. We put our trust more in the sanctity of international law and agreement than on military strength. For the safeguard of small countries like our own it was evident that the sanctity of international law should be upheld."

"This conviction always led us to give ready response to invitations from the Hague conference. Our actions then do not seem to be of any importance to Germany now. She has thrown off the mask which she wore at The Hague and now upholds the German chancellor's statement that she is not interested in anything else matters. This is indeed a lesson, and a warning to the smaller states of Europe."

"The fate that has befallen Belgium may well make them fear that they will be treated with no less ruthlessness, whenever it may suit Germany's purpose. Why has Belgium been singled out in this cruel way? Is it because we have been true to our obligations to our King and our country? Our relations with Germany were of the best; we were neighbors in the best sense of the word. Germany, without provocation, attacked us, and we defended ourselves as best we could."

"Because a country is small and its inhabitants are few, should it be barbarously punished because it fights for its independence with the courage of the mighty? We may be beaten now, but our spirit is not and never will be

him the statement that an alliance directed against Serbia and Greece existed between Turkey and Bulgaria, that they were about to put same into active execution, and that the neutrality of Rumania was to be assured by the presence upon her frontiers of four Turkish army corps. Germany, however, magnanimously offered to guarantee Greek territory from violation in exchange for Greek neutrality."

M. Venezelos did not cloak his words with any phrases of diplomatic evasion. He, on the contrary, bluntly informed Count Quadt that Greece had an alliance with Serbia and that if the little Slav kingdom was attacked by either Turkey or Bulgaria, King Constantine's army

was prepared and ready to march to her aid.

The general situation in the Balkans is calmer, but there is still a danger that Germany, failing to induce the Turks to stake their existence on a throw with Russia, may yet succeed in bringing about a combined Turco-Bulgarian attack on Serbia.

Engagement in France Is Described as Parallel Battle

GERMAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN NOW DEFENSIVE

Review of Conflict Says Operations of Kaiser's Troops Are on Lines Considered by Some of Country's Experts as Fatal

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The difference of opinion as to the duration of the battle of the Aisne is no doubt due to the fact that since the battle of the Marne, leading to the general retreat of the German forces, fighting has been practically continuous. When a rearguard action finally assumed the character of a pitched battle may be a matter of some doubt, but at any rate the greater part of the German line had turned at bay by Sunday, Sept. 13.

Taking that date as the beginning of the battle, fighting has gone on continuously for 16 days, and is not perceptibly nearer a definite conclusion. While the "battle of the Aisne" is a convenient name to give for the moment to this tremendous armed conflict, it must be borne in mind that the line of battle stretches roughly from Peronne southward to the Noyon district, eastward to Craonne, where it bends in a southerly direction to Rheims, and then again eastward to Verdun, where it turns southward to the frontier of Switzerland, 280 miles of fighting men.

At all points on this line fighting is of consequence, although the determined battles in the western area, where the invading armies are struggling to prevent their flank being turned and their main line of communications through Belgium cut, and in the center, about Rheims, where the Germans are making their most resolute efforts to break the "Allies' line, are of the greatest importance.

Extreme Skill Shown

A striking fact about the general position in France is that the invading armies are conducting their campaign with extreme skill and great valor on lines considered by such authorities as Baron von der Goltz, at present governor of Brussels, to be fatal for German armies. They are waging a defensive battle, and in doing so are engaged in that bete noire of German strategy, a parallel battle, that is a frontal fight against a line that cannot be turned.

In such a battle the opposing armies may hold each other for an indefinite length of time, and, for reasons which every one fully appreciates, to be held for an indefinite length of time is not agreeable to the German general staff.

The character of the present campaign is, however, of interest in view of the impression firmly held in many quarters that if the German prearranged plan of campaign miscarried, if the invaders were no longer able to fight by the book and had to adjust themselves to unexpected developments, they would speedily be routed.

Far from this the Germans, fighting, however reluctantly on the defensive, have proved themselves in the words of a recent British official despatch, "a formidable enemy... well trained and brave... carrying on the contest with skill and valor."

Attempts to Envelope

On Sept. 29 the attempt to envelop the German right by the sixth French army working from Soissons northward, and by the fresh French forces in the Peronne region, was still proceeding. Under modern conditions a flanking movement has no element of surprise in it. By means of his aeroplanes and cavalry the opposing commander quickly detects the slow and cumbersome movements of great bodies of men, and if he has sufficient forces at his disposal can take steps to resist it, so that the flank attack is transformed into a frontal attack along a more extended line. Such was the position on the German right toward the close of the second month of the war.

The importance of the Allies' efforts in this section of the field lay not merely in the fact that their success would automatically dislodge the invaders from strong positions held elsewhere, but that it would endanger the German main line of communications from Germany by way of Liege, Namur, Le Cateau and St. Quentin and would thus threaten disaster to the invading army. This is, of course, assuming that the Allies' line elsewhere at least maintained itself unbroken.

On Sept. 29 the position was that the invading armies still held the ridge stretching from Craonne to the hills along the Oise and that the slow forward movement of the British and French troops continued upwards towards this ridge.

One of the latest French official communiques stated that from the night of Sept. 25 to 26 until Sept. 27 day and night the Germans never ceased to renew along the whole front attacks of an extraordinary violence, with the evident intention of trying to break the opposing line, and with a uniformity which indicated instructions from a high commander to find a solution of the battle. Not only, however, did they not succeed, but in the course of the action the French captured a flag, some guns, and numerous prisoners.

Center Attacks Violent

In the center, of course, these attacks were particularly violent, the Prussian

guard being engaged in the Rheims area without, however, any success. This is almost the most important point in the whole line of battle. It is here that the Germans have made their most persistent efforts to break through and to recapture Rheims with its radiating railway lines and roads and, incidentally, its stores.

Their big guns posted on the heights of Brimont and of Nogent l'Abbesse continue to shell the town and to complete the destruction of the famous cathedral, but although since the battle first began the German forces have pressed forward from the north to the south side of the river Sappe, their efforts in this quarter have not been attended by any real success. Only on the Verdun-Toul line do the invaders appear to have scored a point, having pressed their way across the Meuse and having, according to Berlin official communiques, captured the fort of the "Camp des Romains," 18 miles south of Verdun.

The French authorities admit the crossing of the Meuse, but claim that the Germans were subsequently driven back. It is stated that the operations in this region are not at present of great importance, the forces engaged on both sides being comparatively small. A recent French official communique announced that large bodies of German troops had been sent from this section of the line by way of Liege and Valenciennes to Cambria to strengthen the right wing under von Kluck.

Any considerable German success against the line of forts on the Franco-German frontier would, however, be of the utmost importance, as it would open up new and short lines of communication direct to the German base and would enable the present Allies' line to be taken in rear.

Petrograd Is Surprised

Considerable astonishment was created in Petrograd recently when it was officially announced that the German forces had penetrated some 60 miles over the frontier of East Prussia to the line of the river Memel. The position here appears to have been that after the defeat of General Samsonoff near Allenstein at the end of August, the Russian armies retreated in two portions to the north and south of the Mazurian lakes district.

About Sept. 9 the Germans, strongly reinforced, again moved forward through the lake district with the object of getting between the two sections of the Russian forces and defeating them separately. This they claimed to have done, an official statement issued in Berlin on Sept. 15 announcing that the northern portion consisting of four Russian corps, two divisions and five cavalry divisions had been defeated, while the twenty-second army corps, and portions of other corps forming the southern section of the Russian armies had suffered severely.

Beyond stating that General Rennenkampf in the north had successfully evaded an outflanking movement and that the Germans were retiring, Russian official news made no reference to the East Prussian position until the latest communique which stated that a battle had been in progress on the river Niemen or Memel at two points, Sopotskinie and Druskinie, 14 and 24 miles south of Grodno.

At both these points, it was stated, the Germans had failed to force the line of the river and were retreating. Further west the Germans have crossed the frontier at Mawa and they apparently hold the line of the Warta, but in this region of course the operations are not at the moment of first importance.

Russian Armies Stuck

In spite of the success which has attended General von Hindenberg, who is proving in the East Prussian seat of war the value of the theories of persistent attack which he enunciated some

time ago, the Russian armies are sticking grimly to their task of destroying completely the Austrian armies in Galicia. From the north the invaders have reached Rzeszow and from the east, Chyrow, so that Przemyśl is now entirely cut off and some of the forts are reported to have fallen. The Russians, it is stated, will leave a sufficient force to subdue this fortified position and will continue to sweep the Austrians toward Cracow in conjunction with a

general forward movement north of the Vistula. The present position points to the Germans being compelled, as Russian strategists have insisted, they would be compelled, to put up their main fight on the Cracow Kalisz line.

The value of maintaining a large force in Antwerp has again been demonstrated. Twice the gallant Belgians have sallied out and attacked with success German forces near Termonde and between Malines and Louvain, and since then

have lain in wait for a fresh opportunity to surprise their opponents. This opportunity recently presented itself, a German detachment comprising a brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery with two heavy guns being surprised while marching from Brussels to Termonde via Alost, and driven back in disorder toward Assche.

On the following day the Germans returned in force and bombarded Malines with long range guns, while strong forces attacked the Belgians between Malines and Alost. The Belgian cavalry, however, took the German attack completely failed, the Belgians retaining the positions they had won.

How the Germans with their numerous cavalry allowed themselves to be caught is not clear, but the undertaking reflects great credit on Belgian enterprise and courage.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George referred to an interview he had had with the Belgian chancellor. They had business to transact. There was no country more persevering, industrious and thrifty than Belgium. To this was their wealth due, but now they had no money to buy bullets. France and Great Britain agreed to find them the money, France ten millions, Great Britain another ten millions. He went to the market to secure sovereigns for Belgium, and instead of ten millions he was readily offered forty millions, and the bank was willing to let him have even more. The loan would be without interest.

The Belgian chancellor thanked him, but it was they who were under a debt of gratitude to his brave country. He was not one of those who favored war. As they knew, he had stood on that platform to protest against war, and if he believed now that the war was not just it was his duty to say so. He was, however, absolutely convinced that it was a righteous war. It was a great burden to keep up a great navy, but the time had come for them to have a large army as well, and whatever it took to end this war, it must be done, and they must see it through.

If Cricieth were in France there would not be a young man left in the place. Every family would have to contribute to the fighting force, and there would be 140 under arms. At the outset they had a force of 200,000 in the field. They never had so many men in a war abroad, but they would have a million before long on the continent of Europe. In recruiting, Scotland came first in numbers, England second and Wales third.

Mr. Asquith was speaking in Dublin, and if Wales did not wake up she would be last. This was not a position for a nation that had turned out so many warriors in the continental wars of the past. At Crecy and Agincourt, where the British were so victorious, half of the soldiers were Welshmen. At Cardiff there was to be a conference to start a Welsh army. One county alone would furnish 20,000, and an adjoining county already promised 8000. If Carnarvonshire did its share there should be 3000 from it to make up Kitchener's army, and if there was one man short it would be a shame to Cymru.

England has not dared to block our ports because she is afraid of our mines, our torpedoes and our submarines, but she has other means of cutting off our supplies. Already we have hundreds of thousands, even millions of unemployed. If we do not succeed in lessening the consequences of this crisis among the masses of the population and in saving from untold misery those who have not been sent to the front, we shall be exposed to dangers just as serious as would be those entailed by the defeat of our armies.

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CRICIEITH, Wales—Mr. Lloyd George recently arrived unexpectedly at Cricieth and was given a cordial reception. In course of a short speech the chancellor of the exchequer said that he had looked forward to being among them in August, and early in September to enjoy again the peacefulness and calm of the mountains and hills, but suddenly this terrible war broke upon them.

No one imagined such a change of events, he said. Just before, if they looked east, everything was as clear as the dawn, not a cloud anywhere. As it seemed not one of their representatives in any capital or in any quarter of the world had the least idea that war was near; but next day all was changed.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George referred to an interview he had had with the Belgian chancellor. They had business to transact. There was no country more persevering, industrious and thrifty than Belgium. To this was their wealth due, but now they had no money to buy bullets. France and Great Britain agreed to find them the money, France ten millions, Great Britain another ten millions. He went to the market to secure sovereigns for Belgium, and instead of ten millions he was readily offered forty millions, and the bank was willing to let him have even more. The loan would be without interest.

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have lain in wait for a fresh opportunity to surprise their opponents. This opportunity recently presented itself, a German detachment comprising a brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery with two heavy guns being surprised while marching from Brussels to Termonde via Alost, and driven back in disorder toward Assche.

On the following day the Germans returned in force and bombarded Malines with long range guns, while strong forces attacked the Belgians between Malines and Alost. The Belgian cavalry, however, took the German attack completely failed, the Belgians retaining the positions they had won.

How the Germans with their numerous cavalry allowed themselves to be caught is not clear, but the undertaking reflects great credit on Belgian enterprise and courage.

(Special to the Monitor)

CRICIEITH, Wales—Mr. Lloyd George recently arrived unexpectedly at Cricieth and was given a cordial reception. In course of a short speech the chancellor of the exchequer said that he had looked forward to being among them in August, and early in September to enjoy again the peacefulness and calm of the mountains and hills, but suddenly this terrible war broke upon them.

No one imagined such a change of events, he said. Just before, if they looked east, everything was as clear as the dawn, not a cloud anywhere. As it seemed not one of their representatives in any capital or in any quarter of the world had the least idea that war was near; but next day all was changed.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George referred to an interview he had had with the Belgian chancellor. They had business to transact. There was no country more persevering, industrious and thrifty than Belgium. To this was their wealth due, but now they had no money to buy bullets. France and Great Britain agreed to find them the money

President Signs Clayton Trust Bill

Mr. Wilson Approves Measure Enacted by Congress Which Gives Further Rules for the Operation of Business

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today signed the Clayton antitrust bill, thus taking the last step to complete the administration's present program of legislation regulating business.

Many Problems Handled

The first regular session of the Sixty-third Congress is about to be concluded. The work, including that of the special session for tariff reform and income tax provisions, represents the legislative achievement of the first Democratic Congress since March 4, 1895. The chief enactments include the new currency law, antitrust legislation, repeal of the toll exemption provision for American coastwise ships in the Panama canal, and the provision to build a government railroad in Alaska.

The Congress was notable for the fact that in less than two years it had to deal with conditions arising from two foreign wars—the revolution in Mexico and the European conflict—and was on the verge of facing a war between the United States and Mexico. Both of these situations demanded emergency legislation. The President appeared before joint sessions of the House and Senate on five occasions.

Most Important Legislation

Most important of the laws enacted are the federal reserve act, the Clayton antitrust act, the act repealing provisions of the Panama canal law exempting from payment of tolls American vessels engaged in coastwise shipping of the United States, the Alaskan railroad law providing for government construction and operation of 1000 miles of railroad, laws placing on a foot footing the volunteer militia and naval militia of the states, subjecting them in time of war to the call of the signal corps of the army, and the law regulating cotton future sales on stock exchanges, providing a tax of two cents a pound on sales for future delivery unless actually delivered under conditions and grades established by the department of agriculture.

Other legislation placed upon the statute books included scores of local improvement laws, many measures relating to land entries, and the following: General appropriations for government

expenses aggregating approximately \$1,200,000,000.

Rivers and Harbors Outlay

Appropriation of \$20,000,000 for rivers and harbors improvements at discretion of war department.

Law granting public water supply to city of San Francisco from Hetch-Hetchy valley in Yosemite National park.

Law limiting labor to women in the District of Columbia to eight hours a day.

Agricultural extension act providing for cooperation between department of agriculture and state agricultural colleges.

Act providing income tax of 1 per cent of the gross annual income of railroad corporations in Alaska.

Act reorganizing diplomatic and consular service of the country.

Resolution establishing commission to consider the subject of national aid for vocational education.

International relations of the United States absorbed much attention of the Congress irrespective of the wars in Mexico and Europe. General arbitration treaties with 12 foreign nations, upon recommendation of this committee, were ratified by the Senate; also treaties providing for peace commissions of investigation in international disputes not settled by ordinary diplomacy with 23 other nations.

Quarter Billions Fund Proposed

With several features of the war revenue bill under review by Democrats of the finance committee, little progress was made on the measure in the Senate Wednesday.

Senator Hoke Smith submitted the amendment which would provide for a government issue of \$250,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds for the purchase of cotton to relieve the cotton states. Discussion of the amendment begins today. Adjournment of Congress depends largely on the disposition of this amendment.

The committee accepted also an amendment doing away with bills of lading in the express and freight shipment of newspapers and exempting from taxation newspapers shipped within the county of publication.

The committee agreed on a tax of 20 cents per gallon on both sweet and dry wines, and fix a tax of 55 cents a gallon on brandy.

Philippine Bill Advances

The Jones Philippine bill, which declares the purpose of the United States to recognize the independence of the

islands "as soon as a stable government can be established there," passed the House late Wednesday by a vote of 211 to 59. It will not be considered in the Senate at this session.

The bill declares the policy of the United States, makes both branches of the Philippine Legislature elective by the Filipino people and fixes the term of office of both Philippine senators and the resident commissioner in Congress at six years and that of representatives at three years.

The purpose of the measure is declared in the preamble to be to enlarge the self-government of the Filipinos, to define the nature of the relation of the United States and the islands, to give qualified veto to the governor-general and absolute veto power to the President of the United States over acts of the Philippine Legislature.

BOY SCOUTS SAVE LATE APPLE CROP

BALTIMORE—Twenty Roland Park boy scouts picked a whole crop of apples for a widow who came near losing the crop because of the expense of labor and the difficulty of getting any one to do the work, says the News. When the boys were told of the situation they volunteered to gather the crop, paying their own expenses to the farm and making no charge for their services.

The boys managed to get much fun out of the work, and finished the job by putting the apples into barrels ready for shipment. Charles E. King, the scoutmaster, directed the boys.

WOMEN'S PRESS CLUB TO BE HOST

Presidents of the Federated Clubs of Greater Boston will be entertained by the New England Woman's Press Association at the first literary meeting of the season at the Hotel Somerset next Wednesday afternoon.

Mme. Blanche de Baralt of the editorial staff of the Havana Diario de la Marina, will speak of her work. Mrs. Rachel Bannister of the San Antonio (Tex.) Woman's Press Club, will read one of her own stories and P. H. W. Ross of Washington, president of the National Marine League, will speak.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

"CAVALLERIA" AND "PAGLIACCI"

BOSTON THEATRE—First representation by the Boston Theatre opera company of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci." Ignacio Castillo conducting.

The cast of "Cavalleria":
Santuzza.....Hamilton Fox
Lola.....Cora Sapin
Turiddu.....Umberto Sacchetti
Alfio.....Pietro Caluzzi
Lucia.....Matilde Renis
The cast of "Pagliacchi":
Nedda.....Dora de Philippe
Silvio.....David Silva
Harlequin.....Guglielmo Giuliani
Tonio.....Milo Pico
Canio.....Giuseppe Tricario

Success continues to attend the performances of the new opera company. The cause of it is not far to seek. The organization is correctly managed musically.

There is a school of opera producing which goes on the theory that opera is drama. Its aim is to present the libretto sumptuously and to enact the play with every mechanical accessory that modern stagecraft commands. With this school the music is well enough taken care of if there is an orchestra of voluminous tone, a full-voiced chorus and some singers of great reputation in two or three of the leading roles.

There is another school of opera producing which works on the idea that opera is music. Its purpose is to give the composer's tone picture with every color appropriate and with vocal and instrumental values nicely proportioned. With this school the drama is not neglected. But it is not allowed to dominate. Voices may exert what expression they can on the dialogue, but they are not permitted to declaim all music out of the notes.

Of the second school are the managers of the Boston Theatre opera company. Their assertion of the meaning of opera as singing may seem to some a reaction, and like going back to ways that have been discarded. But to others it will be a refreshing statement of the fundamental verity of the art of lyric drama.

Opera indeed must be music, else the singing voice would not be used in it; and the fact that somebody has appeared in Boston reminding the public of what in its heart it knows is so, makes the opening of the season of 1914-15 a time worthy of remark. It is all the more interesting because the idea has blossomed out right on the soil and has not been brought from afar. There was once a possibility that a movement for popular opera might be grafted on the city from outside. There is no likelihood of such a thing now.

Some proofs of the musical quality of the new opera company are such simple ones as the following:

Since the company began its performances there has not been an example of a voice assigned to a role unsuited to it.

There has not yet been heard a white-voiced tenor or an unschooled contralto on even the smallest part.

These tests are negative, but they are the ones that keen listeners first apply. The reason why so many popular opera companies miss the mark is because the managers of them ignore the idea of vocal suitability in making their casts and because they accept inferior talent for the secondary roles.

The musical purpose behind the new company's work is refreshing at a time when the emphasis in opera has been strongly on the side of drama. The good artistic judgment used in the making of casts is a constant cause of interest.

Contraltos like to sing the role of Santuzza in "Cavalleria," but audiences do not always take pleasure in hearing a heavy voice in the high notes of that part. Miss Fox, a contralto, sang the role on Wednesday night, but she is a contralto of exquisite training on upper notes. Her Santuzza was musically a highly successful piece of work. One of the artists who sang in the first week might have done very well in the role of Nedda in "Pagliacci," but doing very well does not answer in this company.

An artist who could sing the role of Nedda not merely well but appropriately, was desired, and Miss de Philippe was called to the task. She was as vivacious a Nedda as ever swung whip over Tonio. She was an admirable singer, too, though her voice might be considered by some as favoring of light opera rather than of grand opera quality of tone.

Symphony Concert Tomorrow

The thirty-fourth season of the Symphony orchestra will open its first public rehearsal in Symphony hall tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. On Saturday evening comes the first concert beginning at 8 o'clock. The concert will be given with only three members missing from the orchestra. Two of them are new members, Mr. Malkin, who succeeds Mr. Urack at the first desk of the cello section, and Mr. Klicka, the new second harp. Both have been delayed in leaving Europe but are now on the ocean and will be here in time for next week's concert. Nothing has been heard as yet from Mr. Agnesy, one of the contra-basses who was in Austria this summer, but it is hoped that he will be here within the next 10 days.

The program comprises the "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, Brahms' "Variation on a Theme by Haydn," Richard Strauss' tone poem, "Don Juan," and the "Euryanthe" overture. Single tickets may be obtained at the box office for both rehearsal and concert.

Rudolph Ganz' Recital

The first recital of the season will be given in Jordan hall next Saturday afternoon, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock, by the Swiss pianist, Rudolph Ganz. Mr. Ganz has arranged a program of great musical interest and his playing has always been admired in this town.

Cambridge Symphony Concerts

The general sale of season tickets for the eight concerts, which the Boston Symphony orchestra will give in Sanders theater, Cambridge, will open at Kent's University Book Store, Harvard square, next Saturday morning, Oct. 17. The first concert will be given next Thursday evening, Oct. 22. The soloist at this concert will be Pasquale Amato, the baritone of the Metropolitan opera house.

Kneisel Quartet Recital

Samuel Gardner will play the second violin part in the first concert of the Kneisel quartet, which will be given in Steiner hall on the evening of Nov. 3. Mr. Letz, the regular second violinist, is expected to return from Germany in time to take part in the other concerts of the series. The organization will present a work new to its repertory at the first concert, Zoltan Kodaly's quartet in C major, op. 2. The other numbers on the program will be Schumann's quartet in A major, op. 41, No. 3, and Mozart's quartet in E flat major (K 428).

Meeting at Faneuil Hall

Under the auspices of the Boston Music school settlement, a public meeting will be held in Faneuil hall on Sunday evening at which Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley are expected to speak. Singers from the Boston theatre opera company are to give a musical program.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CENTERS OPENED

In charge of Mrs. Eva White, seven school centers were opened in Boston last night. There are new centers this year in the Washington school in the West End and in the Abraham Lincoln school, South End. The others are in the high schools of East Boston, South Boston, Charlestown, Dorchester and the high school of practical arts in Roxbury. They will be open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, except at the Dorchester high school, which will be open only Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Motion pictures and illustrated lectures on social and commercial activities of North and South America will form a feature of this year's work. Once a month each center will have a concert or dramatic entertainment given by the members.

LYNN CHAMBER ELECTS OFFICERS

LYNN, Mass.—Members of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce held their annual election and business meeting yesterday. Directors were elected as follows: Charles S. Sanborn, C. Neal Barney, Rev. Edwin J. Dolan, Henry B. Sprague and Arthur Stern, who were re-elected, and Thomas W. Gardiner and Harry H. Carter.

About 250 votes were cast. Consideration of amendments to give executive control to the head of the four bureaus was postponed for four weeks. President Charles O. Blood presided.

B. & A. CHANGES IN TIME CARD NOTED

Changes are noted in the Boston & Albany railroad winter schedule which has just been issued, in addition to the usual discontinuance of certain trains. The changes will go into effect one minute after midnight on Saturday.

Changes in passenger train service on the Portland division of the Boston & Maine railroad, including additional trains and stops and changes in schedule, are announced as in effect since Monday. Notices are posted in the North station and in the stations along the road.

WILLIAMS MEN DINE

Facts concerning the rapid progress being made by their alma mater were given by Williams College men last night at the Westminster hotel when 50 members of the Junior Alumni Association held a dinner under the management of Chester M. Jones '13.

SURVEY FOR FEDERAL STORES

Surveys for the foundation of the new general appraisers' stores building were made yesterday at the Northern avenue site of the new building.

CHARLESTOWN GETS BACK ITS SUBWAY LINE TO BUNKER HILL

Charlestown citizens are to have the Sullivan square-Bunker Hill-subway to Pleasant street line restored. This decision was reached today by Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the public service commission, when the issue was given a hearing. The questions of a subway line to Dudley street, a new summer street line to North Point and establishment of a transfer point at City square were also heard today.

These other questions were taken under advisement.

Dr. Francis P. Silva, president of the Charlestown Improvement Association, told the commission the subway line to Bunker Hill and Sullivan square had

INDIANA LIMESTONE

The ARISTOCRAT OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Chicago University, Built of Indiana Limestone

An article in Collier's Weekly for August 1st was written on the subject of "Chicago," by Julian Street. The following paragraph from it shows the impression made by Indiana Limestone on so careful an observer as the author:

"The Chicago University is the one great university I have seen which seems fully to have anticipated its own vastness, and prepared for it with comprehensive plans for the grouping of its buildings. Architecturally it is already exceedingly harmonious and effective, for its great halls, all of gray Bedford stone [Indiana Limestone] are beginning to be toned by the Chicago smoke into what will some day be Oxonian mellowness. Even now, by virtue of its ancient architecture, its great size and massiveness, it is not without an effect of age—an effect which is, however, violently disputed by the young trees of the campus."

The later buildings of the University group are being built of "mixed" Indiana Limestone, "The Jewel of the Quarry," taking advantage of the beautiful and delicate variations in tone of this stone to produce textured walls, and thereby to enhance the effect of age alluded to by Mr. Street.

"Mixed" Indiana Limestone occurs in a layer only five or six feet thick in the average quarry, and is consequently the rarest Indiana Limestone. It is still to be had in quantity, however, so that the price remains attractive.

For a residence, small or large, nothing else can equal the effect of dignified homeliness which is produced by this "mixed" stone. It is more "livable" and less formal than the "buff" or "blue" Indiana Limestone of uniform color.

Discriminating architects and owners are using "mixed" stone more and more every day in all buildings where variation of texture and tone in the walls, or where the effect of coziness, informality or age is desired.

Vol. 1 of the Indiana Limestone Library is a beautifully illustrated 36-page book which will give you much interesting information about Indiana Limestone as a building material. A sample of the stone will come with the book. Our service Bureau will be very glad to answer your questions and to give you advice with regard to any proposed use of Indiana Limestone. The book and the service, with the sample, are entirely FREE. Write today.

Indiana Limestone Quarriesmen's Association
BEDFORD, IND. or BLOOMINGTON, IND.

BOSTON BALL CLUB PAYING BACK \$44,000 TO TICKET HOLDERS

Redemption of Third Game Seat Checks Is Begun at Fenway Park—Open Three Days

Herman Nickerson, secretary of the Boston National league club, and his assistants, started in at 9:30 this morning to redeem the third-game reserved seat tickets for the world's series which would have been played in this city today had the series gone to six games.

There were about 1000 persons standing in line when the ticket windows at Fenway park were open. They were in two lines, one composed of those holding \$3 seats and the other made up of those holding the \$2 and \$5 seats. Each ticket booth had two men in it, one examining the tickets to see that they were good and the other paying out the money. The work was done quickly and everything ran smoothly.

Secretary Nickerson stated that there were 9408 of the \$3 tickets to be redeemed—1796, \$5, and 4292, \$2, a total of 15,494, involving the paying out of \$44,782. Mr. Nickerson also stated that the ticket booths would be opened on Friday and Saturday from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m., and he asked the cooperation of the ticket holders in helping the club cash the tickets. He said he hoped all who could would present their tickets by Saturday noon as it was going to be a difficult task to redeem them by checks through the mails.

MISS PANKHURST IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Christabel Pankhurst, militant suffragist leader of England, came unannounced to New York Wednesday aboard the Red Star steamer Finland. "I do not come to America to advocate militant methods," she said. "Militant methods are not needed in America." Miss Pankhurst expected to remain in the United States for a few months and to go to Chicago and to Boston.

CAPT. COFFMAN RETURNS

Capt. De Witt Coffman, commandant of the Charlestown naval station, has returned to his duties after an auto trip to Virginia. He has been on leave of absence since Sept. 10. Mrs. Coffman accompanied her husband.

PROF. LICHTENBERGER WELCOMED

Prof. Henri Lichtenberger, who came to Harvard last week as exchange professor from the Sorbonne in Paris, had a reception last night from faculty and students at the first meeting of the Cercle Francais.

GAS FRANCHISE WANTED

CLEVELAND, O.—Independent interests owning options on 465 acres in the gas-producing territory southwest of the city, are about prepared to apply to the city council for a gas franchise naming a rate of 19 cents a 1000 feet, says the Plain Dealer.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

—THEATRE—
Evenings at 8
Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA
TODAY AT 8
"BARBER OF SEVILLE"
With Ardini, Sapin, di Crescenzo, Pico, Corbelli, Giuliani and di Biasi.

TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8

"RIGOLETTO"
Next Mon. Eve. Cavalleria and I Pagliacci
Next Tues. Eve. Ballo in Maschera
Next Wed. Mat. Rigoletto
Next Wed. Eve. La Boheme
25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50
SUNDAY OPERATIC CONCERT All Seats
NIGHT Prices 50c, 50c, 75c Reserved

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Friday Afternoon 2:30
Sat. Eve. at 8:00
Tickets for both performances
New Box Sale
Dr. Karl Muck, Cond.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"MR. WU"

In New York Wednesday evening was given the first American performance of "Mr. Wu," a drama by H. M. Vernon and Harold Owen. The cast:
Ab Sing Arthur Sprague
Nang Ling Antoinette Walker
Low Long Nancy Winston
Basil Gregory Frank Wupperman
Mrs. Gregory Diedre Doyle
Hilda Gladys Waldron
Ah Wong Maude Shaw
Mr. Gregory E. J. Ratcliffe
John McGrath Sydney Stone
Wu Li Chang Walker Whiteside

The leading character in "Mr. Wu," seen last night at the Maxine Elliott theater, is a Chinese commercial magnate of some indefinite kind with all the profound reticence and discretion of his race and all the resources of such a great man in an oriental country, according to the Sun. He had all this plus the veneer of an Oxford education. This is Mr. Wu. His characteristics were displayed in his manner of avenging himself on the family of the young man—son of his rival in business in the east—who deceived the daughter of the mandarin. It was the familiar eastern romance of Pierre Loti in "Mlle. Chrysanthe."

The bland oriental pitted against his business rival of the west did him no end of damage. All sorts of misfortunes befell his steamship line. Then there was the complete disappearance of the young son who was about to start for England. Fortunately the accomplished oriental knew something about the boy and would delight in telling his distracted mother where she to come alone to his house. The boy's father has been rude about business and he was to be left out of the discussion. But mother, who was by way of being young and pretty, must come. Then she should learn something.

Indeed she learned something once she

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"Barber of Seville" 8.
CASTLE—"Gaustrak" 2:10, 8:10.
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart" 8:15.
GARRICK—"Peg o' My Heart" 8:15.
MAJESTIC—"Today" 8:15.
MODERN—"Where the Trail Divides," continuous.

PLYMOUTH—"Wanted \$22,000," 8:15.
TREMONT—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:10.

TREMONT TEMPLE—"Cabrila," 2, 8.
WILBUR—"William Hodge," 8:15.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Mirror," 8:20.
BELASCO—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
BOOTH—"The Moneychangers," 8:30.
CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:20.
COHAN—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:15.
COMEDY—"Consequences," 8:15.
CORT—"Under Cover," 8:15.
EMPIRE—"John Drew," 8:15.
GAIETY—"Ruth Chatterton," 8:15.
HUDSON—"Martha Hedman," 8:20.
HIPPODROME—"Military Spectacle," 8:20.
LIBERTY—"He Comes Up Smiling," 8:20.
LYRIC—"Evidence," 8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Girl from Utah," 8:15.
LYCEUM—"Beautiful Adventure," 8:10.
LYRIC—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.
PARK—"Promotion," 8:15.
PLAYHOUSE—"My Lady's Dress," 8:15.
THUBERT—"William Faversham," 8:15.

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—Joseph and His Brethren.
BLACKSTONE—Forbes-Robertson.
CORT—"A Fair of Sixes," 8:15.
GARRICK—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.
GRAND—"Under Cover," 8:05.
OLYMPIC—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:15.
PRINCESS—"Today," 8:15.

was in Mr. Wu's house. She learned more than most English ladies do in a lifetime. It soon became evident that the erring daughter had been killed. This was the habit when such things happened in the Wu family. Then she learned that her son was a prisoner in this house. There was still something more for her to learn, and that came soon. It was the custom of this family to avenge its honor in kind.

The woman is saved, however, through the watchfulness of a servant, and Mr. Wu's malice recoils upon himself. Mr. Whiteside made a vivid, convincing study of the oriental titular character.

French Plays in Philadelphia

A series of eight performances in French has been arranged for Philadelphia by the French Drama Society of New York, of which Lucien L. Bonheur was the founder. These will be given at the Little theater on the afternoons and evenings of Nov. 25, Dec. 16, Jan. 13 and Feb. 10. The afternoon plays include "Les Romanesques," by Rostand, "Le Gendre de M. Poirer," by Augier; "On Ne Badine Pas Avec L'Amour," by De Musset, and "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," by Labiche. The evening performances will be "L'Epervier," by Du Croisset; "Blanchette," by Brieux; "Le Danseur Inconnu," by Bernard, and "La Sacrifice," by Devore.

Here and There

The Little theater, Philadelphia, this week is giving performances of "The Doctor's Dilemma," by George Bernard Shaw.

The stage version of "The Salamander" is being played this week in Baltimore. It is booked to open in New York Oct. 23. The company includes Miss Carroll McComas, who has the title role, Orme Caldara, A. E. Anson, Beverly Sitgreaves, Wilton Taylor, Francine Larrimore, Albert Bruning, Vivian Rushmore, George Henry Trader, Dorothy Bernard, George M. Devere and Becky Bruce.

Urban to Stage "Twelfth Night"

The Stage Society of New York, with Mrs. Norman Hapgood as its president and working in association with George Tyler of the Liebler company, had expected until now that the first joint effort to illustrate the best foreign methods of stage producing would be Prof. Max Reinhardt's personal stage direction of Phyllis Nielson-Terry in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

Prof. Reinhardt's inability to leave Europe just now has rendered this plan impossible for the present—impossible at least so far as Miss Nielson-Terry in "Twelfth Night" is concerned, according to the New York Sun. This, it is said, does not entirely put off the association of Mr. Tyler and the Stage Society in their plans to bring to America Europe's greatest producers.

Mr. Tyler will now employ Joseph Urban of Vienna, brought to America by the Boston opera company, upon

"Twelfth Night," and in December, when Professor Reinhardt is to arrive, Mr. Tyler expects again to join hands with the Stage Society in order to give Professor Reinhardt an opportunity to exhibit his stage methods in America. A fund, even larger than was originally intended, has been raised by the Stage Society. A second fund is promised for bringing Granville Barker to America.

Motion Picture Notes

"Rip Van Winkle" is being filmed as a five-reel feature with the Catskill mountain backgrounds, and Thomas Jefferson in the role so long played by his father.

Coming releases by the Alco film corporation include Andrew Mack in "The Ragged Earl," "Shore Acres," "Salomy Jane," "Mignon" with Beatrice Michelina, "The Education of Mr. Pipp" with Digby Bell, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "The World" with William Faversham, "The Heart of Maryland" with Mrs. Leslie Carter, "Wildfire" with Miss Lillian Russell, "David Harum" with William Crane.

Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson may act "The Passing of the Third-Flour Back" for the films. He has already acted "Hamlet" for the camera.

Miss Alice Brady is to appear in the photo-play version of "As Ye Sow," a melodrama once popular in the medium-priced houses.

Scenario Prizes Awarded

The judges in the Comedy Scenario prize contest conducted by The New York Morning Telegraph and Chartered Theaters Corporation have awarded the three prizes as follows:

First prize—Roy L. McCordell of New Rochelle, N. Y., for three-reel comedy, entitled "A Jay in Peacock Alley."

Second prize—Miss Elaine Sterne of New York city, for three-reel comedy, entitled "Without Hope."

Third prize—Miss Caroline Benbrook Wells of St. Louis, Mo., for three-reel comedy, entitled "A Puritan's Conscience."

The contest was inaugurated on June 15 and closed Sept. 15 of this year. During the three months 3654 manuscripts were received. But 511 of this number stood the test of the first reading. From the remainder it is probable that 50 high-class motion picture comedies will be retained as worthy of production.

The three comedies awarded the prizes of \$1000, \$500 and \$250 respectively are thought certain to endure in motion picture presentation because of

Mohonk Reviews Indian Work

(Continued from page one)

islative appropriations for her department by western and eastern men who wish her to continue protecting Indian "minors" rights against "graffers."

Bishop Gives Approval

Bishop Thurston of the Protestant Episcopal church in eastern Oklahoma, following Miss Barnard, indorsed her policy combating abuses by which the Indians are plundered.

He expects the people of the state in time to rise to ideals of regard for Indians' rights.

The debate following his formal discussion emphasized the difficulty of getting facts as to abuses before the public in a state press which is controlled by the manufacturing, mining and transportation interests, who wish to separate the Indians from their properties and now do it through fraudulent transactions in venal courts. The difficulty of getting the present Oklahoma situation before the national public, by use of the magazines, also was described, editors at present reacting from all "expose" stories.

Inasmuch as influences are now at work delivering to aspirants offices in the federal Indian service which have been under merit civil service rules, it was necessary to include on the program consideration of the matter.

Reform Forces Unity

The reform forces, however much they may be divided on other aspects of the problem—and their divisions just now are exceptionally many and acute—are agreed in opposition to this reactionary step. The conviction was deepened after the conference heard from Duncan C. Scott, deputy superintendent-general of Indian affairs in Canada, of the way in which the Dominion has handled its aborigines; always from a central headquarters, always by agents exempt from local influences, who have been well paid and put above cupidity, and protected in their enforcement of law.

One significant feature of the opening session was Daniel Smiley's welcome to most radical and searching expression of opinion by any person present. If criticism is sincere, no matter who it hits it will be welcome. Mr. Smiley as a member of the board of Indian commissioners, which is under investigation now, will especially favor critics of that body who may be present. If advantage is taken of this offering the conference is likely to be a stirring one, for the Indian's friends never were so divided among themselves.

Philippine Affairs Discussed

At this morning's session of the conference, Philippine affairs were the topic for discussion and the sub-topic was the economic and social aspects of the contact of Americans with the people of the Philippine islands.

W. Cameron Forbes of Boston, former Governor-General of the Philippine islands, spoke on "General Aspects." He said, in part:

"In looking upon the Philippine situation and trying to analyze the attitude of the Republican party and the Democratic party I find that they seem

to be agreed upon the following principles:

"First. That our occupation and control of the islands is conducted for the benefit of the Philippine people as a whole, rather than in the interest of any class of Filipinos, and not primarily for the benefit of our own or any other people but theirs.

"Second. That it is not the intention of the United States, nor consistent with our policies, to retain an alien people permanently under our domination against their own desires.

"Third. That it has by force of circumstances become the duty of the United States to exercise control over the islands until such time as it is proven that a stable government can be established, at which time such control should terminate. So the real question between the parties may very well simmer down to a definition of the word 'stable.'

"There seem to be two schools of thought amongst students of the matter of our control of dependencies. The first believes in establishing and maintaining the best form of government possible over these peoples, allowing them a supervised direction of the lesser units of government, such as the municipalities, townships, etc.

"The second school seems to work upon the theory that the only way for a people to learn to govern is by letting them do the governing themselves; placing the important and responsible positions in their hands whether at the time they are ready or not, and letting them make their mistakes and learn by them.

"There is much that can be said in favor of both schools. I regret, however, that in the case of the Philippine Islands, which with Cuba, Porto Rico, and to a lesser degree, Panama, are cases in point—the merit of the first policy inaugurated has not been given a little longer time to be tried out."

Mr. Forbes Outlines Policy

"I have said, and I say now, that I don't know what political relationship will prove to be the wisest for both countries to assume at any given time in the future; that without entering into the

U.S. OWNERSHIP OF RAILROAD, EXPRESS AND WIRE LINES URGED

Government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines with the ultimate addition of express and railroad lines was advocated by Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry and Postmaster William F. Murray at the annual dinner of the Postmasters Association of New England at the American House Wednesday night.

Postmaster Murray said the postoffice department was today out of politics and rapidly developing as the greatest business enterprise of the world, and that there was no extravagance in the Boston office. He said it was the intention of the administration to make the postal service the most efficient organization ever owned and managed in the world.

Mr. Murray concluded that Mr. Wilson was "a great man to work for and a great President of the United States." He advised the postmasters to remember

political capacity of the Filipinos for self-government, they are not economically fit to maintain a separate government because they can't maintain an army and a navy and pay the expenses of their own development from their slender revenues, and need outside assistance in order to protect them from being swallowed up by other countries.

"While I was governor-general of the islands, I devoted myself to increasing the material resources of the country, without which increase any real independence, either of nation or of individuals, is impossible, and to giving them the most honest, efficient and progressive form of government that I knew how, in the belief that nothing would tend to bring about stability quicker than that contentment and devotion to the material development of the country which comes from successful agricultural, commercial and industrial pursuits, and that development of public opinion in favor of an efficient form of government which I hoped would grow from living under such a government.

"Seeing that both parties are committed to the continuance of American control until a stable government can be established, my belief is that it will be found that the time when a really stable government could be established in the islands has been rather postponed than accelerated by the changes recently brought about."

John D. DeHuff of Carlisle, Pa., former superintendent of Manila schools and second assistant director of education of the Philippines, discussed some educational aspects presented in the Philippine problem.

Prof. C. Everett Conant of Chattanooga, Tenn., formerly official government translator and interpreter at Manila, discussed "Aspects of Language." Religious points in the colonial problem were reviewed by the Rev. Joseph C. Robbins of New York, former Baptist missionary at Jaro and Cebu, P. I.

Maj. I. L. Hunt, U. S. A., of Washington, assistant to the chief of the bureau on insular affairs, finished the regular program of the morning by talking on "The Moros Under Spanish and American Sovereignty."

that their position gave them an opportunity to help the nation and give the people whom they served a "dollar's worth of service for every dollar expended."

Lieutenant-Governor Barry expressed a desire to see telephone, telegraph and express companies in this country brought under as remarkable management as exists over these departments abroad.

L. L. Campbell, postmaster at Northampton, Mass., and retiring president of the association, turned it over to the new head, George L. Minot, postmaster at Gardner, Mass., who was the last speaker. Former Gov. Fred L. Plaisted of Maine, postmaster at Augusta and first vice-president for the next year; J. J. O'Donnell, postmaster at Holyoke, and Ralph J. Crowley, postmaster at Lowell, and second vice-president, spoke briefly.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

Student Applicants Besiege Egypt's Vocational Schools Devoted to Agricultural and Technical Training in Such Numbers That Many Have to Be Refused

The vital Egyptian question, educationally, concerns the practical training of the Egyptian youth to the point of being able to assume the positions of trust and leadership to which the industrial awakening of the country is calling him.

Every nation passes through a period of education, in which the motto placed over the schoolhouse reads: "By hammer and hand, all arts do stand." Egypt is now entering upon such a period. We find among the 251,107 students under the direct supervision and inspection of the government an increasingly large number engaged in vocational training.

In fact, the question which seems to be upon the lips of the Egyptian young man at present, as he examines the studies in the school curriculum, is, "Does this course look practical?" "Will it help me to be a more efficient engineer, a better merchant?" One finds that even among the graduates of the old conservative Muhammadan University of El-Azhar in Cairo, there are an increasing number who enter the professional and vocational schools of the new Egypt.

The chief of these utilitarian callings to which Egyptian students look forward, are law, medicine, commerce, engineering, agriculture and teaching.

Influence of Europe
In 1902 certain Egyptian students began to visit Europe and America with a view to becoming equipped with expert training in industrial and scientific pursuits. These men upon returning secured remunerative positions, because of their proficiency, far in advance of those held by their fathers and brothers. This fact, together with certain other outside influences attendant upon the occupation of Egypt by England, led to the foundation of medical schools which now enroll 300 students as compared with 46 in 1895; law schools containing 382 students with a law library of 15,000 volumes, together with other institutions aiming especially at the making of agriculturists, school teachers and technical scientific experts.

These alien institutions have inspired the Egyptian students to go abroad for further study in ever increasing numbers annually; 46 of such students studying in other countries in 1910 as against three in 1907.

Trade School Popular
The director of one of these schools told the writer of an amusing incident of a father and son who came to him stating that it always had been the ambition of both that the son should become an agriculturist, and a fervent appeal was made for a place for the boy in the agricultural college. The director learned afterward that the same father and son had approached the directors of the engineering school, the school of commerce, and the school for the training of police in Cairo, with precisely the same impassioned request, only changing the word agriculture to engineering, and so forth.

There is a veritable rivalry at present in Egypt for the open positions in the lists in these schools for vocational training, and in many cases the student does not appear to be particular as to the character of his vocation, providing it is a remunerative one.

Growing popularity of the shop over the study, the working out of educational formulas in experience rather than in theory, is considered most opportune in the land of the Pharaohs. Lord Kitchener is said to have sensed the situation properly when he says, "We don't want them to get their hands soft!"

Opportune Awakening
This awakening has not arrived one moment too soon. The mechanical engineers and expert agriculturists needed for the new Egypt cannot be furnished rapidly enough to supply the demand. Many of the schools are able virtually to assure a position for every one of their graduates.

Students are appreciating the fact that an engineer's place at three times the salary of a government clerk has compensating advantages. The young man figures that if it costs him \$75 a year for three years to secure this professional or vocational equipment, he can in all probability make up this amount in a single year after he graduates, when he usually can obtain a position at \$80 or \$40 a month. Therefore he goes to school.

The advance in prestige in these broad

FOOTBALL STAR AT HARVARD IN BALLOT CONTEST

Halfback Mahan Candidate for President of Junior Class in Election Being Held Today—Freshmen Also Choose Officers

Junior and sophomore elections of class officers and members of the student council at Harvard College are being conducted today at the lodge of the class of '77 gate. Balloting began at 9 a. m. and will continue until 6 p. m. The voting for officers is preferential, the first, second and third choices being registered "1," "2" and "3," the candidates receiving the lowest numerical total being elected.

Edward W. Mahan, the star halfback on the football team, is a candidate for the presidency of the junior class.

The list of nominations from 1916 is: For president—Kent Bromley of New York, N. Y.; Edward William Mahan of Natick.

For vice-president—Donald Clarke Watson of Milton; Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Cambridge.

For secretary-treasurer—Frederic Percival Clement, Jr., of Watertown, N. Y.; Evan Howell Foreman of Atlanta, Ga.; Ross Theodore Whistler of Baltimore, Md.

For student council, seven to be elected—Wells Blanchard of Concord; William Cowper Boyden, Jr., of Winnetka, Ill.; Francis Boyer of Gwynedd Valley, Pa.; Clifford Frederick Farrington of Cambridge; Samuel Morse Felton, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.; Evan Howell Foreman of Atlanta, Ga.; Stephen Merriam Foster of Derby Line, Vt.; Warner Williams Kent of Hartsdale, N. Y.; David Percy Morgan, Jr., of New York, N. Y.; Kenneth Barnitz Gilbert Parson of Providence, R. I.; Theodore Sizer of New York, N. Y.; Ernest William Soucy of Forest Hills.

The sophomore nominations are: For president—Richard Harte of Philadelphia, Pa.; Homer Loring Sweetser of Brookline.

For vice-president—George Ezra Abbott of Andover; Henry Bromfield Cabot, Jr., of Brookline; Edward Augustus Teschner of Lawrence.

For secretary-treasurer—Norman Elwell Burbridge of Spokane, Wash.; Francis Higginson Cabot, Jr., of New York, N. Y.; Charles Allerton Coolidge, Jr., of Boston; Jose Calderon Harris of Brookline.

For student council, five to be elected—Robert Baldwin of West Newton; Randolph Randall Brown of Utica, N. Y.; Francis Higginson Cabot, Jr., of New York, N. Y.; Charles Allerton Coolidge, Jr., of Boston; Eric Alexander Douglas of Buffalo, N. Y.; Percival Spurr Howe, Jr., of West Newton; Oran Gould Kirkpatrick, of San Antonio, Texas; John Edward Parsons Morgan of New York, N. Y.; Leslie Allen Morgan of Potwin, Kan.; Westmore Wilcox, Jr., of Norfolk, Va.

The election of members of the senior class to the student council is being held at the same time and place. The following men, nine of whom are to be elected, have been nominated: Vernon Brace Chittenden of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, 3d, of Boston; John Sherwood Fleck of Newark, O.; Hugo Francke of Cambridge; Robert Tilson Gannett of Cambridge; James Greenough of Cambridge; Malcolm Justin Logan of Boston; Stanley Bagge Pennock of Syracuse, N. Y.; Morgan Brigham Phillips of Brookline; Thomas Kinsman Richards of Spokane, Wash.; Gardner Howland Shaw of Boston; Norris Lowell Tibbetts of Lowell.

VETERAN SCHOOL MASTER HONORED

John Kneeland, master of the old Washington school on Roxbury street from 1854 to 1866, was the guest of the former pupils of the school last night at the annual reunion of the Washington Schoolboys Association at the Potter hotel, Roxbury.

Mrs. Esther M. Meserve, at one time a teacher at the school, was also present. Edward J. Slattery, one of the mayor's secretaries and City Councilman James A. Watson represented the city. James P. Cleary, president, presided.

The result of the election was as follows: Willis R. Russ of Roxbury, president; Calvin V. Faunce of Leicester, vice-president; Dr. W. H. Emery of Roxbury, secretary-treasurer.

PARKER HILL ASKS FOR FIRE STATION

Means of securing better fire protection for the Parker hill district were discussed at a meeting in Tremont hall Wednesday evening. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mayor Curley to ask that a fire station be built upon the site of the abandoned reservoir, and equipped out of a \$15,000 appropriation now in reserve for improving the fire protection of this district. Councilman Watson was present and told of the attempt to summon the apparatus on a test alarm. He said that he was told later that the fire alarm operator had been instructed to pay no attention to Mr. Watson's test.

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A Collection of up-to-the-minute styles and materials.
A full line of all the new shades.

An elastic waistband and a jersey gusset inserted at side ensure perfect fit over the hips.

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These are shown in what is unquestionably the most attractive and best appointed Petticoat section in New England.

FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Jordan Marsh Company

MOTHERS MEET TO TALK OVER CHILD WELFARE

Annual Convention of Parent-Teachers Associations Opens Today in Worcester—Reports Show Great Headway Made

WORCESTER, Mass.—Reports of work throughout the state presented at this morning's session of the fifth annual convention of the Massachusetts branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations opening today in this city showed the organization to be growing and strengthening its work along all lines.

The report of the organizer, Mrs. Walter Leroy Smith of Malden, showed an encouraging increase in the number of local associations and told of awakening interest. At a conference of presidents begun a little before noon the work of local organizations was discussed and plans for the coming year considered.

Delegates and visitors to the convention are arriving from all over the state, promising to make the present convention a successful one. The program is a particularly strong one, including widely known speakers in this and other states.

At this afternoon's meeting there will be an address on the child's welfare campaign by Mrs. David O. Mears, national vice-president and chairman of the campaign. From 4 to 6 o'clock the state officers will give a reception to the delegates and visitors at the home of Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, state president.

The formal opening of the convention takes place tonight in the ballroom of the Bancroft hotel, where the convention is held. Mayor George M. Wright will extend a welcome and greetings will be given by the superintendent of schools, Homer P. Lewis; for Worcester associations by Dr. Frank H. Hankins of Clark University, and for women's associations of Worcester by Miss Helen Hill-dreth, director of the Girls Trade school. The convention will continue through tomorrow and Saturday morning.

FOGG FAMILY TO MEET NEXT YEAR AT OLD ORCHARD

At the annual reunion of the Fogg Family Association of America held at the Quincy House yesterday it was decided to hold next year's meeting at Old Orchard, Me.

The following officers were elected: Willis A. Fogg of Malden, president; Henry M. Fogg of Lowell, first vice-president; Frank G. Fogg of Lydon, Kansas, second vice-president; Mrs. Larkin E. Bennett of Wakefield, third vice-president; Mrs. A. J. Fogg of Boston, secretary-treasurer.

TWO SPEAKERS ON PROGRAM

Miss Nellie Breed and Edward J. Ripley will be the speakers at the meeting of the Dorchester Historical Society tonight at the Old Blake House. Miss Breed will tell of some of her experiences in Europe before the war.

SCHOOLHOUSE SITE CHOSEN

QUINCY, Mass.—The Quincy school committee yesterday announced that the Swallow lot on Bigelow park, ward 2, had been chosen as the site for a new schoolhouse. A report will be submitted to the finance committee.

INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 22
Last 18 Dividends at Rate of 4%
Deposits \$7,270,000.00
Total Surplus \$50,000.00
Total Resources \$1,180,000.00
Deposits may be made by mail
Cambridge Savings Bank
15 DUNSTER ST., HARVARD SQ.
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Open daily 8 to 1 and Thursdays 9 to 4

EDUCATIONAL DAY AT FOOD EXHIBIT TO BE FEATURED

P. P. Claxton, Federal Commissioner, Will Be Chief Speaker—Other Programs Published

Educational day, which is set for Saturday, will be the big day of the week at the food fair in Mechanics building, when P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, will be the chief speaker. Dr. Franklin B. Dyer will preside and an exhibit of school work will be shown in charge of Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley of Allston, assistant superintendent of public schools in Boston.

Addresses by Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Henry Preston White and Charles L. Underwood, under the direction of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association, are scheduled for this afternoon in Paul Revere hall. The Woburn Woman's Club is the hostess club today.

Several new exhibits have just been established at the fair, one being a model of the Panama canal patterned from the survey maps which were made at the time the canal was built for the United States government at a cost of \$80,000.

Although tomorrow is Red Cross day, several other interesting features are planned. Francis Jaeger will give an exhibition of fish cooking in the booth of the New England fish exchange in Grant hall at 3:30 p. m. He will be assisted by the second chef and the cooked products will be given away. In the evening, Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, will speak on "What the Public Works Department Did in 1913 and What It Cost."

At the Red Cross meeting the speakers will be Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the Red Cross Society; Capt. Dunlap P. Penhallow, Capt. William N. Tenney, and Capt. George F. Keenan. Former Governor Curtis Guild will preside.

Mayor Curley was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Anthony E. Perara, representative of the mayor and city council of Havana, at the food fair yesterday.

HARVARD MEN HEAR WAR CAUSES

Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge outlined the causes and the events which brought about the European war at the Harvard Club last night.

TECH STUDENT ACTIVITIES ARE NOW UNDER WAY

Professional Societies, Staffs of the Institute's Publications and the Musical Clubs Among Those Getting Plans Ready

Nearly all of the student activities at Technology have been getting under way this week. Calls for candidates for positions on the Institute tri-weekly have brought out over 20 new men. The Technology Monthly published its first issue recently and has several candidates out for positions on the business and editorial boards. Men from the junior class are being tried for the two positions open as assistant business managers of Technique, the annual publication of the junior class.

In the professional societies at the institute considerable activity is being shown. The architectural and electrical societies have already held meetings with prominent men as speakers, while the mechanical engineering society was the guest of the Engineers Club Wednesday evening.

The musical clubs commence their activities tonight when the members of the Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs and the members of last year's orchestra meet at the Tech Union. Arrangements are in charge of the officers of the combined musical clubs and among the speakers will be the leaders of the separate clubs. Rehearsals have already been held in the mandolin and glee clubs.

HISPAR GLACIER DESCRIBED

"The Exploration of and Ascents on the Hispar Glacier, Karakoram," was the subject of a joint lecture by Dr. William Hunter Workman and Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman before the Appalachian Club in Huntington hall last evening.

SHOE MEN INDORSE INQUIRY

By unanimous vote the New England Shoe Wholesalers Association at Youngs hotel yesterday afternoon indorsed the distributing and accounting inquiry in the wholesale shoe trade of the United States, which the Harvard business research bureau has recently undertaken.



A Distinctive Novelty

Patent Leather vamp with cloth top and edging around the vamp.

Fashionable Fall Footwear

Our Fall models are the final touch—particularly in the novelties, which are garish—Correct in every detail.

Mail Orders Filled. We Pay Delivery. Send for Catalogue of 1914.

Thayer McNamara

47 TEMPLE PLACE

SYRACUSE PLANS FOR EXPANSION UNITED STATES

PRESSES STUDY OF ITS INDIANS

Smithsonian Institution Finds Investigation Into Tribal History and Languages Furnishes Best Results for Ethnologic Facts

WASHINGTON—The sundry civil appropriation bill for the current fiscal year carries \$42,000 for the continuation of the ethnologic researches of the Smithsonian Institution among the American Indians. There had been a request for \$65,000, but the House appropriations committee felt that it would be sufficient to set apart \$42,000, which is the amount appropriated for the same purpose the year before.

A good deal of the work in American ethnology has been finished, but officials of the Smithsonian Institution say that no time can be set for its completion. Of late years especial attention has been devoted to the Indian tribes of the United States, which owing to the advance of settlement and the influence of civilization, are rapidly becoming modified.

It is held by the authorities that it is necessary to make a study of Indian ethnology by tribes, which not only requires a great amount of detail, but causes the work to cover a comparatively large period of time. The reason for the study of the several tribes separately is stated by Frank W. Hodge, ethnologist in charge of the bureau:

Basis for Language Study

"We have here, in these primitive languages, a basis for the study of the origin and history of language—material that is of value. The same thing is true with reference to the arts and customs of the Indians, their beliefs, religious and social institutions, and the like."

"Some of this work is being done by institutions and private individuals, but in a smaller and more local way. For example, there is a gentleman in Philadelphia who has been doing important archeological work along some of the southern streams. California is a field which the government has left practically untouched because it is in other hands. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst spent \$50,000 a year for five years in ethnological work in California alone. There are perhaps 17,000 Indians in California."

"I should say the ethnology of the United States, or a history of its Indian tribes, necessarily forms the very basis of the history of our country. That history does not begin with the colonial period, nor even with the period of discovery, but rather with its settlement by the aborigines whom the first white people found here."

"We are able to measure in some degree popular interest in this work by the demand that exists for our publications and which number thousands every year. It is to such people that many of our publications go."

Proud of British Opinion

Mr. Hodge is quite proud of the very fine compliment paid his bureau a few years ago by the president of the anthropological section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in an address at Toronto. He said:

"Our neighbors south of that line (referring to the United States) have the reputation of being practical men; in other departments of knowledge they are believed to know well 'what pays,' and I am forced to believe that it is because they know it pays to know all that can still be known about the forms of human society which are protected and supervised from Washington, that they have gone so far toward rescuing that knowledge from extinction while still there is time."

Congress has been liberal in its appropriations for this work, or the tribute of the distinguished British student could not have been paid the American bureau, and apparently its purpose is to be liberal in the future.

FILIPINO SCHOOL REPORT SHOWS GAIN FOR YEAR

WASHINGTON—By Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, war department, says there are about 825,000 children attending the public schools in the Philippine islands. During the last year the number of scholars increased from 293,4 to 430,4.

So far as possible, Filipinos have been appointed to teaching positions. This is especially the case in the positions of teachers of domestic science and home economics, and of primary teachers, as many Filipinos are graduating from the normal schools in the islands and are especially trained to do this work.

Courses in school and home gardening have been introduced in the primary and intermediate grades. General McIntyre notes, and gardening is a prescribed industrial subject for one year in the intermediate course.

FRENCH CANADIAN REGIMENT PLANNED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The acting minister of militia has given authority for organization of a regiment to be composed exclusively of French Canadians. The regiment is to be known as "Le Royal Canadien," and will form part of the second Canadian contingent, should there be one.

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DRESSES

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New Redingote Model made of Serge and Satin combined; White Bengaline Silk Collar and Cuffs; bodice with panel back and front and flare tunic of Serge; sleeves and foundation of Black Satin.

Smart and serviceable Poplin and Serge Suits, adaptable for Dress or general wear; two distinctive new models,—Redingote or Directoire Style with many of the latest fashion ideas. Black and colors.

Clearance Sale of

1,000 Dress Patterns

Of Novelty Silks

Former prices. yard 2.50 to 4.50

3.50 per Dress Pattern

These Silks are Discontinued Designs in Double Width Superior Quality Fabrics.

BANKERS OF UNITED STATES PLAN FOR NATIONAL THRIFT

World Navy Proposed as Stoppage to Drain in This Country as Well as Occupancy of Abandoned Farms—Seattle and San Francisco After Next Convention

RICHMOND, Va.—Either Seattle or San Francisco will get the 1915 convention of the American Bankers Association, leaders of the financiers in session here today declared.

James K. Lynch of San Francisco will be elected vice-president of the association today. By the bankers' unwritten law of succession Mr. Lynch will become president next year and have charge of the convention. William A. Law of Philadelphia, now vice-president, will be elected president late today, when the 1915 convention city will also be formally selected.

Today's session was the last business meeting of the bankers. Tomorrow they will go for an all day boat trip to Norfolk, Newport News and historic Jamestown.

An "agricultural symposium" of farm finance problems was the feature of the program of today's addresses, preceding the final business session this afternoon. Discussion of the rural credit bill before Congress was expected although not scheduled on the program.

Road Commissions Advocated

Logan W. Page, chief of the United States public roads office, told the bankers that money wasting on roads should be avoided by non-partisan state commissions.

That farm lands larger than the area of Maryland have been agriculturally abandoned in the North Atlantic and New England states within 30 years was declared by Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois. He denounced as futile and wasteful the plan recommended by experts of the department of agriculture to spend \$22,000,000 draining the Florida Everglades.

"Let us provide federal funds for support of agricultural investigations, stop building national warships and coast defenses and unite the national navies of the world into an international or world navy, to be controlled by a representative international commission or congress," said Professor Hopkins.

Other agricultural-financial addresses were made by President Edward K. Graham of the University of North Carolina, and President J. D. Eggleston of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

This afternoon A. Barton Hepburn of New York, chairman of the association's currency commission, will discuss the new reserve system and efforts of the commission to mold the law in Congress.

New Currency Discussed

Discussion of the new currency system of the United States occupied the first general session here Wednesday. "Only the wisdom of management by the directors and officers of the various reserve banks and of the federal reserve board can insure the success of the experiment," declared Arthur Reynolds, president of the association, in his annual address. Governor Hamlin of the federal reserve made the principal address. He said he hoped to see the new banking system

in operation soon and predicted that it would be an immense advantage to the country.

"I want to emphasize," he said, "the necessity of establishing branches of our national banks in foreign countries. We have already approved applications for two branches in South America and one on the isthmus of Panama."

Congressman Carter Glass, one of the authors of the new banking law, said President Wilson deserved credit for the new law.

SIXTY DESIGNS SUBMITTED FOR SUFFRAGE POSTER

Sixty designs have been submitted in the contest which closes today for the \$200 prize for the poster most appropriate to use for purposes of decoration and advertising by the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association. The poster will make its first appearance at the Bay State Suffrage festival in November.

GOULD VERDICT FOR OVER MILLION

NEW YORK—A verdict in favor of Edwin Gould in his suit against F. Augustus Heinze for the recovery of \$1,200,000, a part of the purchase price of stock in the Mercantile National Bank, with interest thereon, was returned Wednesday by a jury in the New York supreme court. While the jury was out Justice Page sent in instructions that the jury must bring in a verdict for the whole amount or nothing. At the request of Edgar T. Brackett, counsel for Heinze, a 30-day stay of execution was granted.

LITTLE KANAWHA R. R. TO BE INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission announced today that it would begin investigation as soon as possible into the affairs of the Little Kanawha railroad running between Parkersburg and Elizabeth, W. Va., to ascertain if the railroad is controlled by any combination of railroads and if it is being held to prevent the development of the Little Kanawha valley. Officers of the railroad will be required to appear.

Monogram Stationery

Embossed in gold or color. Order now for Christmas. Latest sizes and units of paper. Call and see samples.



57-61 FRANKLIN STREET

SIMMONS CHOIR CHOSEN
Members of Simmons College choir, under the direction of Miss Mabel Daniels, have just been chosen. Yesterday at assembly the Rev. Willard Scott, D.D., of Brookline, addressed the students.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
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City Development Scheme Embraces New Streets, Play Centers and Market, Along With Barge Canal Harbor Project

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Industrial development of Syracuse, having its origin in the production of salt from the salt springs of Salina, probably owes more to the early influences of the building of the Erie and Oswego canals than to any other one factor. In those days the means of transportation were meager and difficult; but with the advent of the canals and the railroads there came the assurance of permanency and the promise that Syracuse was to become the great central manufacturing city of New York state.

Now again one sees the same influences at work in the process of transformation. The Erie and Oswego canals are giving way to the state barge canal, carrying barges of 1000 tons; the railroads are all making plans for the elimination of their grade crossings, while two other railroads have projects for entering the city. Thus as these fundamentals of its industrial prosperity plan for greater and better things the city is spurred to a larger activity and a fuller use of its large resources.

Way For Growth Open

Fortunately the natural conditions have guided the city in an orderly growth, and along lines which will permit unlimited expansion without congestion or an intermingling of its various

CITY OFFICIALS PLAN COLLECTION OF POLL TAXES

Thousands of Posters to Be Put Up in Boston Reminding Men of Duty They Owe the City

John Curley, collector of taxes, this morning began to arrange for thousands of posters throughout the city urging citizens to pay their poll taxes.

The poster is printed in letters four inches high and reads: "Your poll tax for the year 1914 is now due. A prompt payment of your tax will save all additional costs." In smaller type is printed quotations from the statute authorizing the collection of poll tax from every man above the age of 20 years whether a citizen of the United States or an alien. It also quotes the penalty. Collector Curley said today the mayor had authorized the appointment of a constable at a salary of \$1200 a year to devote himself to poll tax collection. His fees will go to the city and not to the collector. The mayor believes that such a collector will more than earn his salary.

BIG WIRELESS PLANT AT CANAL NEARLY READY

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—The high-power station in the canal zone, now nearly completed, will be placed in operation the latter part of this month, in November. All three of the big steel towers are 600 feet high, and the distance of about 900 feet between the sides of the triangle will be the second of the world. The station is the largest of its kind anywhere with its battle-ship-like towers. The towers are at Arlington, Va., and are to be the largest in the world. The station is the largest of its kind anywhere with its battle-ship-like towers. The towers are at Arlington, Va., and are to be the largest in the world.

WANT HORTICULTURAL LAWS
SPOKANE, Wash.—The legislative committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been urged by members of the Spokane Fruit Growers Company to interest the legislature in preparing a draft of new horticultural laws for the state of Washington. The Chronicle.

functions. In area it has about 20 square miles within the city limits. The business section lies in the center, on a level plane, surrounded on the east, south and west by hills devoted to residences. On the north and northwest, bordering the railroad tracks and the canal, are grouped the industries which are gradually expanding into an undeveloped area of nearly 1000 acres bordering Onondaga lake, and which formerly was covered with salt sheds for the evaporation of salt pumped from the springs. In this area, called the salt lands, Syracuse expects to build its future, a future assured by the past and guaranteed in the present by a determination for success in the broadest fields of endeavor.

Even now, measured by the tonnage and value of its freight shipments, Syracuse ranks as the most important city in the state after New York and Buffalo. There are about 850 manufacturing establishments, employing approximately 25,000 wage earners. These industries furnish to the world Solvay products, crucible steel, pottery, foundry and machine shop products, typewriters, registering machines, automobiles and parts, lamp reflectors, stereopticons, men's clothing, shoes, baking products, food preparations, candles, wagons, sleighs and carriages.

Salt Lands Extensive

The salt land proper, adjacent to the present industrial belt, comprise over 700 acres of level, unencumbered land in the form of an equilateral triangle, whose base rests along the shore of Onondaga lake and whose apex points toward the center of the city, and is

about a quarter of a mile distant. In the center of this triangular space has been located the new barge canal harbor, for which the state has appropriated \$1,425,000. Included in this sum is the purchase of all land immediately bordering the basin and channel to insure its control.

The basin itself is about 600 feet square, has two piers and turning space, giving approximately 3000 linear feet of wharfage. Its equipment will be of the most modern type, with steel and concrete warehouses for receiving and storing freight, movable electric cranes on tracks for handling freight between boats, warehouses, cars and trucks, and with sufficient space to prevent any congestion.

Important Changes Planned

It is the plan of the city to secure additional land in connection with the harbor for the purpose of controlling the sale of industrial sites and to extend the harbor facilities. It is also proposed to construct a municipal belt line railroad to connect with all freight lines entering the city, lay out nearly 10 miles of new streets and provide a public market and recreation centers.

This scheme of development of the salt lands and industrial center is a part of the general city plan of Syracuse, as being worked out by the city planning commission, composed of Dr. Sargent F. Snow, chairman; A. L. Brockway, Andrew J. Moynihan, Nicholas M. Peters, Samuel H. Cook, Clarence A. Hills, Mrs. William H. Blauvelt and Mrs. Hattie T. Birdsall, with C. E. Howard as adviser in city planning.

EACH BOSTONIAN ASKED TO EAT ONE APPLE EVERY DAY

Consumers League of New England in Campaign to Handle Big Fruit Crop This Year

Let every Bostonian eat at least one apple every day, and the resulting benefits will be enormous, first to the consumer, and incidentally to the prosperity of the New England apple producer. This is the watchword of the Apple Consumers League of New England, a body formed for the purpose of popularizing the fruit.

The league points out that this year's apple crop is unprecedentedly large, while the war has practically closed the market for American apples. The result will be that thousands of barrels of apples will not be picked, in spite of the fact that thousands of people in Boston and other New England cities would be glad to have some of the surplus crop at a fair price.

The Interstate Cooperative Union, 149 Tremont street, has arranged with Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, to distribute at cost of production the House Keeper's Apple Book, a standard work, commended by the leading experts in domestic economy and pure food, and containing 210 different recipes for preparing apples. The book contains 40 pages and will be supplied at 5 cents each.

LAW UNIFORMITY ADVOCATES ELECT

WASHINGTON—Commissioners on uniform state laws in their conference Wednesday reelected Charles Thaddeus Terry of New York president, and chose other officers as follows:

William M. Crook of Texas, vice-president; George B. Young of Vermont, secretary; Thomas A. Jenkens of Rhode Island, treasurer. Forty commissioners representing 30 states attended the session.

The drafting of a uniform law on partnership was considered section by section. A maximum limitation upon the capital stock of corporations hereafter formed was recommended by a committee appointed to prepare a uniform incorporation act.

WAR FUND GROWS

TORONTO, Ont.—Two hundred citizens of London, Ont., have donated over \$4000, an average of \$20 each, to the local war relief fund, says the Mail and Empire.

News of the Day From U. S. Capital

UNITED STATES TO SELECT AEROPLANE AFTER CONTEST

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—There is to be a highly interesting and important aeroplane competition at San Diego, Cal., this month, conducted by the war department, to secure for the army aeroplanes of the latest and most approved pattern. All machines designed for the competition are to be in San Diego, under the rules adopted by the department, by today, and the competition is to begin about Oct. 20.

It is the purpose of the government to purchase the machine making the highest number of points for \$12,000, the second highest number of points for \$10,000 and the third for \$8,000.

Congress, at the present session, set aside \$250,000 for the development of aviation in the army, and that entire sum, it is announced, will be available for the purchase of machines, if necessary, and for the perfection of types which, during the competition, seem to give promise of good results.

Officers of the army, as well as members of the two houses of Congress, are looking forward to even more liberal appropriations for aviation purposes at the session to open in December. In accordance with the expectation of military authorities all over the world, it is now seen that the aeroplane is one of the essentials of modern warfare. It enables an army commander to secure information of the enemy's movements that can be had in no other way. It makes im-

possible the movement of large bodies of an enemy's troops, and in most cases of small bodies, without knowledge of the opposing commander. The result has been that few, if any, surprise attacks in force have been made during the present war in Europe.

Military authorities here point to the report of Sir John French, the British commander in France, recently published, as showing the value of the aeroplane in the field of war. The United States at present has done less to develop aviation in the army than any of the great powers; indeed, it trails behind such countries as Brazil, Spain, Greece, Bulgaria, Chile and Belgium. Mexico last year appropriated \$400,000 for aviation, and the United States appropriated \$125,000 for the same year.

Following is a partial list of manufacturers of aeroplanes who are to enter machines for the San Diego competition: The Wright Company, Dayton, Ohio; the Curtiss Company, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Aeromarine Plane and Motor Company, Avondale, N. J.; Kirkman Aeroplane & Motor Company, Savona, N. Y.; Maximilian Schmitt, Paterson, N. J.; Scientific Aeroplane Company, New York; Gyro Motor Company, Washington, D. C.; H. Drake Harkins and Charles C. Kroehle, St. Louis; Marsh & Ward, Detroit; Christofferson Aviation Company, San Francisco; Gallaudet Company, Norwich, Conn.; and Glenn L. Martin Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

CARRANZA GOES; NEXT PEACE STEP AWAITS ZAPATA

Refutation of Resignation and Selection of Provisional Ruler Not to Be Made Till Southern Chief Reaches the Meeting

WASHINGTON—General Carranza has presented his resignation to the Mexican peace convention at Aguascalientes, but this gathering has decided not to act on it until Zapata is represented in the meeting, according to official advices received here today. The convention has recessed till the 20th.

Frank S. Thomas, who has opened headquarters here for Villa, gave out the following message which he had received from Villa headquarters at Juarez, dated Wednesday: "Convention will meet at 3 p. m., when it is expected Carranza's resignation will be received and promptly accepted. 'The name of Gen. Antonio Villareal, chairman of the convention, will be presented as a candidate for provisional President, and it will be most satisfactory to all factions.'"

While Constitutional agents here had no formal comment to make it was indicated that General Villareal likewise was regarded with favor by the Carranza faction.

Mr. Thomas expressed the opinion that Carranza's resignation probably had already been accepted tonight and that Villareal had been chosen. He lacked definite advices on this point.

A telegram from Governor Hunt of Arizona Wednesday, announcing that no movement of the state militia to the Mexican border had been authorized and expressing the Governor's desire to cooperate in avoiding further complications of the situation on the border, was received with much relief by President Wilson and Secretary Garrison.

GARDNER M. LANE WILL IS FILED IN COURT AT SALEM

Wife Is Bequeathed Estate and Institutions Are Named as Contingent Beneficiaries

SALEM, Mass.—The will of Gardner M. Lane, former treasurer of the American Red Cross, and president of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, and a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston, was filed in the probate court here today. He leaves all his real estate and personal to Mrs. Lane provided that she can take advantage of it 30 days after Oct. 3.

In case she is not able to benefit by it the estate goes to the daughter, Katherine, and if she has no children of her own to benefit by it \$250,000 is to go to Harvard College, to be known as the G. M. Lane fund; \$100,000 to the Johns Hopkins University, to be known as the Basil Gildersleeve fund, and the residue to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. The executors are Mrs. Elizabeth G. Lane and Charles E. Cotting.

HARVARD FACULTY MEMBER GIVES IN HIS RESIGNATION

Rather than lose a \$10,000,000 bequest to Harvard College in Cambridge, Mass., Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, a member of the faculty, today declared he had resigned. Just when his resignation will take effect has been left for the authorities to decide.

It came about through the sending by Maj. Clarence Wiener of a communication to the university in which he stated he would cancel such a legacy if the professor was not dismissed. The university executive department will not comment on it.

In this letter it is contended that Professor Muensterberg was partial to the German cause in the present European war. Major Wiener, a member of Harvard class of 1900, had made his home at Ewell castle, Surrey, Eng.

At the faculty meeting when the subject of the resignation had been brought up and discussed, there was a silence, then President Lowell said he did not think anybody present believed that Harvard could be bought by a bribe.

MAYOR CALLS FOR HARBOR MEETING

To devise ways and means of conserving the present plan of the development of Boston harbor, Mayor Curley has called a special conference for next Monday at 3 p. m. in the old aldermanic chamber, and has invited representatives of large business houses, real estate interests, Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies to be present.

PAPER ON WELDING READ

At the monthly meeting and dinner of the New England Foundry Men's Association last night at the Exchange Club, Henry Cave read a paper on "Welding and Cutting by Means of the Acetylene Torch." There were lantern illustrations.

UNGAVA, NEWLY-ANNEXED LAND OF QUEBEC, IS UNDEVELOPED

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Some interesting information is being made public in official reports regarding the resources of the Canadian Ungava, as that part of the Dominion of Canada is called which lies north of the province of Quebec, and has recently been added to that province. Ungava is an Eskimo word meaning "far away," and it is applied to this new part of Quebec as best describing it. By this addition of territory Quebec increases its area from 351,873 to 703,635 square miles, but there is a good deal of speculation as to whether the increase will be of practical benefit to the old French territory. The total population is about 15,000, of which 8000 are white. The officials of Quebec have issued a book compiling all the scattered information there is.

The interior of Ungava, it is pointed out, is a huge plateau, which rises abruptly within a few miles of the coast to a height of 1500 to 2500 feet. The streams, therefore, furnish enormous quantities of power, especially where they leave the interior to flow through the strip of lowlands, a few miles wide, adjoining the seacoast. The Great Whale river has three falls within 20 miles of the coast, 150, 230 and 65 feet high, respectively. The same river on its south branch has a fall of 136 feet a few miles from the mouth.

Falls Numerous

There are numerous other falls, parts of other Ungava rivers, the most notable of which is the Grand Fall of the Hamilton river, with a sheer drop of 302 feet and an estimated discharge of 50,000 cubic feet a second. For 12 miles above this fall the bed of the river rises so rapidly that in that distance the difference of level, including the falls proper, is 760 feet. The Hamilton river falls have 120,000 horsepower, and in the 12-mile stretch there are 300,000 horsepower.

It is doubtful if the country will be worth anything for agriculture north of latitude 51 degrees, except on the low lands near the coast. Yet good crops of potatoes and other roots have been grown as far north as Ft. George, latitude 54 degrees, while on the Atlantic coast similar crops are a success about the head of Hamilton inlet. The country will also be unsuitable to grazing purposes, since the summer season is only three months long.

Timber Areas in South

Areas of forest trees of commercial size are confined to the southern watershed and to the lower courses of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic ocean or Hudson bay. Much of the timber of the more southern regions, it is pointed out, is not of the best, and would make only spruce deals, but the time will probably come when it will be profitable in the more favored portions of the peninsula to work the trees into lumber, especially

when the smaller trees and tops can be utilized for pulpwood or in the manufacture of pulp and paper. It is said that fully one half of the forest wealth of Ungava has been destroyed during the past 25 years, through carelessness of campers.

It is known that there are large iron ore deposits on some of the islands in Hudson bay. Two of these islands, it has been estimated, contain 365,000,000 tons of ore, which is of the finest quality, the beds averaging from 7 to 15 feet in thickness.

Population Mixed

With the exception of the white settlements along the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast, and the few whites employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, the inhabitants of this territory are either Indians or Eskimos. The total population, according to official figures, is 3500 Indians, 2000 Eskimos and 8800 whites. The white population is largely French-Canadians, who obtain a livelihood from the fisheries and from hunting. North of Sandwich bay the white inhabitants are generally descended from the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, who married Eskimo girls. These are known as "planters," and gain a fairly good living from the cod and salmon fishery in the summer and hunting in the winter.

The lakes and rivers of Ungava are stocked with what seems to be an inexhaustible supply of food fish of large size and fine quality, including lake and brook trout, landlocked and sea-run salmon, whitefish, pike, pickerel, suckers and ling or fresh water cod. Along the southern, eastern and northern coasts the cod is taken in large quantities as far as Ungava bay. Salmon are found plentifully along the coasts as far as the west side of Ungava bay, which appears to be the western limit of the Atlantic salmon.

Fisheries Possible

Very little is known officially concerning the fisheries of Hudson bay, but it is confidently believed that great wealth may be lying dormant in its waters.

There are no cities or towns in Ungava, and probably there never will be, owing to the inhospitable character of the climate and the fact that the soil is generally unproductive. There are no railroads in this territory, although several are in prospect.

It is estimated that millions of tons of a year of edible fish can be obtained from the waters of Ungava whenever the time comes that such operations are profitable. It is of interest among government fish authorities that the varieties of fish to be found there are precisely like those found in the Great lakes and the many rivers and fresh water lakes of the northern states and southern Canada. Any threatened diminution of the American fish supply would, it is believed, result in the rapid development of the fish industry of Ungava.

MODEL TENEMENTS MAY BE MEMORIAL TO MRS. WILSON

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—A memorial to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who took so much interest in the betterment of living conditions in the national capital, is being arranged for, and will probably take the form of a block of model tenement houses in the slum district. Details are being worked out by a committee of Washington women, and definite announcements will probably be made soon.

If the model tenement plan should promise to work out satisfactorily in this city, an effort will be made to introduce it elsewhere in the United States, covering all of the principal cities, and thus setting forces in motion which it is believed will move rapidly toward a solution of the housing problem in this country.

The money with which to defray the cost of building the Washington model

tenement will probably be raised by subscription among the women of the country. The block will be known as the Ellen Wilson Memorial Block. Mrs. Archibald Hopkins of Washington, who was the first to interest Mrs. Wilson in the city's slums, is to be in Pittsburgh on Friday to lay the subject before a meeting of the leaders of the various women's organizations. She is certain that the project will be indorsed promptly. All who have been communicated with have approved the scheme and Mrs. Hopkins says that the plans will be carried out without delay.

Mrs. Hopkins and various other Washington women who have worked with Mrs. Wilson in an effort to remove the city's slums, will try to persuade Congress the coming winter to appropriate money for the construction of streets in the slum districts. They will ask President Wilson to give what aid he can in this work.

SEPARATE ANNUAL RIVER AND HARBOR BILLS CONSIDERED

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Separation of the annual rivers and harbors appropriation bill into two bills—one for rivers and one for harbors—as proposed recently by an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor, is being considered by senators and representatives who are seeking reform. Even a third bill, to provide for the Mississippi river alone, is thought worthy of consideration.

Such a change is regarded as a step in the right direction, as perhaps the most practicable thing that can be expected at this time. The ideal plan would be, it is thought, to have the whole waterways improvement problem turned over to a commission of disinterested engineers and experts, away from the influences of Congress, but the method of direct, specific appropriations has become so firmly entrenched by years of practice that Congress can hardly be expected to let go all at once.

Separation of the river and harbor items into distinct bills would reduce to a great extent the "log-rolling" tendency. When all items are in one measure members will trade support, a Massachusetts member agreeing to vote

for a Trinity river appropriation if the Texas member will support Boston harbor's item, and so forth. Especially antagonistic would be the river improvement people, it is estimated, for the river projects—in general regarded as less justifiable than harbor projects—would have to stand on their own merit.

Both sides are preparing for next winter's contest, the Burton-Kenyon-Frear reformers insisting that there must be a change in method, and the other side devising means to force through a regular river and harbor bill.

PILGRIMS GIVE DINNER TONIGHT

To promote trade relations with South America, the Pilgrim Publicity Association is to give a dinner in the Copley-Plaza tonight at which New England business men, South American representatives from Washington and Senator John W. Weeks will be guests. It is expected that the Argentine and Brazilian ambassadors and the Chilean minister will be present.

U. S. GOODS, SAYS OFFICIAL, MAY BE SOLD ANYWHERE

Acting Secretary of State Declares Disposal of Munitions or Food by Individuals Constitutes No Breach of Neutrality

WASHINGTON—Commercial transactions between the belligerent governments of Europe and private citizens of the United States in no way affect the neutrality of this country, even if arms and ammunition are involved, according to a statement issued Wednesday by Robert Lansing, acting secretary of state.

Mr. Lansing says he was prompted to make the statement by inquiries indicating a widespread impression that American business men cannot sell supplies to the belligerents without committing an unlawful act.

"In the first place," the statement adds, "it should be understood that, generally speaking, a citizen of the United States can sell to a belligerent government or its agent any article of commerce which he pleases. He is not prohibited from doing this by any rule of international law, by any treaty publication or by any statute of the United States."

"It makes no difference whether the articles sold are exclusively for war purposes, such as firearms, explosives, etc., or are foodstuffs, clothing, horses, etc. for the use of the army or navy of the belligerent."

"Furthermore, a neutral government is not compelled by international law, by treaty or by statute to prevent those sales to a belligerent."

"It is true that such articles as those mentioned are considered contraband and are, outside the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral nation, subject to seizure by an enemy of the purchasing government, but it is the enemy's duty to prevent the articles reaching their destination, not the duty of the nation whose citizens have sold them."

"Neither the President nor any executive department of the government possesses the legal authority to interfere in any way with trade between the people of this country and the territory of a belligerent."

"The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply to the outfitting or furnishing of vessels in American ports or of military expeditions on American soil in aid of a belligerent. These acts are prohibited by the neutrality laws of the United States."

MALDEN PASTOR RESIGNS

The Rev. Henry H. French, for the last 20 years pastor of the First Congregational church of Malden, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Nov. 1.

TENDENCY IS SEEN TO KEEP FILIPINO MONEY AT HOME

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—According to official advices, the war in Europe will tend to keep Philippine money at home. For some time, it is said, there has been a tendency on the part of the wealthier Filipinos to invest their surplus funds in Europe, notably in Paris. To this tendency has been attributed the anomalous condition of money scarcity in the islands, notwithstanding that exports have steadily grown in value from \$30,000,000 in 1909 to \$53,000,000 in 1913, and that the fixed deposits of the Philippine banks this year are more than \$500,000 in excess of last year.

The scarcity of money in the agricul-

ADOPTION OF NEW LIGHT CONTRACT SOUGHT BY MAYOR

Measure Changed to Meet Council Objections to Be Considered at Specially Called Meeting

With the hope of securing unanimous opinion among the city councilmen for the proposed new street lighting contract, the mayor has called a special meeting of the city council for next Monday at 2 p. m. The mayor feels that it is time that a final agreement was reached as the city is losing \$1500 a week, he says, as a result of rejecting the first contract offered by the Edison Company.

The mayor added that the Edison company had met every objection of the councilmen to the first contract it now submitted, but that the councilmen continued to discover new reasons for rejection and he believes it is now time to clear up the whole matter. The mayor believes that the \$1500 a week difference to the city on its lighting could be better expended by extending the modern lighting system now in use on Huntington avenue, between Copley square and Massachusetts avenue, so that Boylston street through its whole business length and Tremont street from Boylston to Scollay square could be brightly lighted.

ANDREW CARNEGIE OUTLINES HIS PLAN FOR PEACE LEAGUE

NEW YORK—Andrew Carnegie has contributed an article to the issue of the Independent for Oct. 19, in which he again outlines his plan for a league of peace composed of the civilized nations. He points out that the war has again proved the fallacy that world peace can be obtained by each nation being prepared for war, and proposes that after the present belligerents agree upon peaceful settlement, Germany and Austria be the first nations invited by the Allies to join in forming the peace league.

"At the first meeting of the league," says the author, "some general principles might be formulated:

"First, the general world peace commission shall be established to which each member shall contribute toward expenditure in proportion to its population and wealth. Their respective fleets shall be merged, controlled and operated under such management as the league may direct from time to time."

"No war policy or attack upon any nation or fleet shall be made except on a majority vote of two-thirds of all the members of the world peace league and then only after timely notice to the nations threatened."



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CAMBRIDGE PLANS NEW SCHOOLHOUSE

Cambridge is to have a new primary-grammar school building to take the place of the Agassiz school at Oxford and Sacramento streets. It has been decided to call for plans at once.

It is planned that the new schoolhouse shall contain 10 classrooms, as well as sloyd and cooking departments. There will be an assembly hall. The structure is to be of brick.

JEWISH WOMEN PLAN MUSICAL

Entertainments on 12 afternoons have been arranged for the season by Mrs. I. H. Coriat, chairman of the entertainment committee of the Boston Council of Jewish Women beginning with an informal musicale next Monday under the auspices of the Boston Music School Settlement.

CO. A TO CELEBRATE

Company A of the fifth regiment, M. V. M., is to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its entering the state militia with a dinner tonight at Young's hotel. More than 150 guests are expected including Governor Walsh, Adj. - Gen. Charles R. Cole and Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser.

GARDNER ORDER INTRODUCED FOR RESOURCE INQUIRY

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts today introduced his resolution for an investigation of the preparedness of the United States for war. It provides for the establishment of a national surety commission of nine members, three senators appointed by the Vice-President, three representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House, and three persons appointed by the President—to make full inquiry into the country's military strength, offensive and defensive.

A report to Congress with recommendations is provided. Not more than one member from each House shall be a member of the military affairs or naval affairs committee, the resolution stipulates, to guard against a prejudiced report.

EDWIN D. MEAD TO SPEAK

Two lectures entitled "United States and the United World," and "War and Peace in 1914," will be given by Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, next Wednesday. Mr. Mead will speak Oct. 19 before the Essex Congregational Club, Salem.



Shepard Norwell Company
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(The most popular glove of the season)

—Women's 1-Clasp Gray Mocha Gloves, prix seams, spear back. \$1.50 pair.	—Women's 1-Clasp Silk-Lined Mocha Gloves, pique sewn. Grays and black. \$1.50 pair.
—Boys' and Girls' 1-Clasp Gray Mocha Gloves, pique sewn. \$1.15 pair.	—Men's Gray Mocha Gloves, out seams, spear back. \$2.00 pair.

WOMEN'S WHITE KID GLOVES

SPECIAL \$1.15 PAIR

A glove that stands the cleansing. One clasp, pique sewn, English cut thumb. A very low price.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BLOUSE FINISHED OVER SKIRT

Striped silk with vestee of white poplin

One of the most interesting developments of the blouse idea is to be found in the blouse that is finished over the skirt in place of under it, and here is an excellent example. As shown in the picture, it is made from one of the new silks of the season, in what are known as Roman stripes, with the vestee, collar and cuffs of white silk poplin.

The model is one that can be made



with skirt to match to form a costume and utilized for the separate blouse with equal success.

Stripes are conspicuous among the new materials, and there are also a great many plain silks which would be adapted to such use. Charmeuse and liberty satins are to have great vogue, and the new taffeta is delightfully soft and fine. Crepes are lovely, both the all silk and the silk and wool, and if liked, the blouse itself can be made of one material, with the trimming of another, such as striped silk over plain, velvet over taffeta, or satin over crepe.

Silk poplin is much liked for vestees, but washable materials such as pique and organdie are also used. Some women finish these accessories separately and attach them with snap fastenings so that they can be easily renewed.

For the medium size will be needed 3 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36 inches

HEELS ARE HIGHER THAN EVER

White-topped, black-rumped boot is last word

High heels are so much a matter of course now on all sorts of shoes and boots that a request for lower heels—even moderately low heels—meets with polite surprise from the shoe dealers.

"Low heels are not worn this season," is their answer, and that settles it, says a New York Times writer.

There is every reason to believe, say the shoe dealers, that well-dressed American women will show greatest favor for black boots with fawn cloth or suede uppers, with gray a close second.

Just how much favor the black patent leather boot with white upper will gain here it is impossible to say. One shoe shop that caters to an especially conservative though smart class of women has actually not included this much discussed type of shoe in its stock, and that in spite of its recent Paris vogue.

Nevertheless, the white-topped, black-rumped boot is the last word in smart footwear, and is in unquestioned taste. These boots have extremely short ramps, a tendency which is noticeable in the smartest footwear of this season.

Some of these white-upper boots are laced. The black laces are threaded through two strips of black kid which extend from the vamp to the top. This effect, by the way, is one borrowed from the tango and many other fashionable fads from Argentina.

The gaiter effect shoe is another effect which is bound to stay in favor. It is combined in black and fawn and black and pearl or gun metal.

For indoor wear the smartest of the new shoes are those that show a combination of black and white. A shoe built on an exceedingly tapering last with a fine white kid vamp and a black patent leather back portion and strappings with a single small white and black button ornament at the front is decidedly smart.

The newest shoe buckles, too, show a combination of black and white. Black jet and white pearls or rhinestones are combined in numerous ways. One pair of buckles showing this magic combination is priced at \$25. The all-jet buckle, too, is worn with an all-white or black-and-white slipper.

In spite of the black and white vogue, there are seen several charming models in bronze.

Some of the newest slippers show a strapping effect that seems to come from under the foot and to clasp squarely over the instep.

More and more women who dress with care are having their slippers made specially to go with their gowns. For instance, a pair of evening slippers recently ordered showed a lower short-vamp portion of fine green kid with a back and heel portion of a sort of Byzantine tapestry made of threads of gold and brown, rich greens, and vivid reds and oranges.

All the rich brocade fabrics from the

VELVET VOGUE

All the various velvets, plaid, plain and striped, are in vogue and some of the American ones are very pretty, says the Kansas City Star. The velvet and silk and velvet and satin combinations are to be much used in stripes. But the velvet street suit is to be in the minority. Velvets are reserved for afternoon affairs. Many velvet jackets are worn with skirts of velvet or tulle and other materials.

CODFISH DISHES EASILY MADE

Two recipes from a famous restaurant

Emma Paddock Telford recommends these codfish dishes in an article in the November Delineator:

Codfish Pie—A good substantial dinner dish is this. Have ready one cupful of flaked or shredded fish, two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, two eggs, one half cupful of milk. Pepper to season. Mix well, using one well-beaten egg. Put into a buttered casserole or low baking dish, spread with the other egg well beaten, and dust with buttered bread crumbs. Bake in a quick oven, slip on to a hot chop dish or leave in casserole, garnish with curled parsley and serve.

Mme. Begue's Codfish Salad—Here are two recipes that I got at a famous creole restaurant in New Orleans last spring when I had dinner in the hostelry.

Take a good piece of codfish that has soaked all night, or use the canned, and set in fresh water on the fire until ready to boil. Place in a strainer, and should there be any fragments of skin or bone, remove. Have some cold boiled potatoes sliced thin, add the codfish, and season with vinegar, oil, black pepper and chopped parsley. Mix slightly and serve. A chopped boiled egg will improve this salad.

Mme. Begue's Codfish with White Beans—One half pound of large white beans, one large onion, salt to taste, one pound of codfish, soaked and boiled, or one can, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Cook beans with salt and onion until tender. Take from fire and drain. Put a heaping tablespoonful of butter in a pan, add the same amount of flour, stir until blended, but do not let brown. Pour in this the beans and codfish with a little water if necessary, add the chopped parsley, and cook a few moments.

Cream of Cod on Toast—Two cupfuls of fish (flaked) simmered in cold water, one cupful each of cream and milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one heaping tea-

spoonful of flour, one half dozen slices of buttered toast, one hard boiled egg. Blend together the butter and flour and stir into the heated milk and cream and fish. Cook slowly until thickened, add the hard-boiled egg chopped fine, and turn on strips of toast arranged on a hot platter. Scatter a few capers or pickled nasturtium seeds over the top.

Codfish Baked with Cheese—Two cupfuls of flaked fish, one cupful of lightly mashed potato, two eggs, three cupfuls of milk, one half cupful of butter, one quarter cupful of grated cheese, two rolled crackers. Mix all well together excepting the cheese, and put in a casserole or baking dish. Beat one egg light add a little milk and rolled cracker crumbs, spread over the fish-and-potato mixture and put on the grated cheese. Bake about half an hour in a steady oven.

PURCHASING A KITCHEN RANGE

Things which call for careful consideration

The kitchen range should be chosen carefully and studied carefully, both before and after its installation. The ways of fire building and heat regulation should be mastered, and the arrangement of flues, drafts and dampers should be noted. Grates in many ranges are built for some particular kind of fuel.

A woman using a stove with a grate especially constructed for burning wood certainly works at a disadvantage if she must cook with coal or coke.

When purchasing a range all labor-saving devices should be noted. The money spent in additional improvements of the stove is money well spent, says the Detroit Free Press.

One of the first considerations is the material used in the construction of the stove. If it is light weight, be sure that it combines durability with lightness. Ranges or stoves made of pig iron, cast iron or gray iron are all serviceable.

The fire box should not be too deep nor too wide, nor should its linings be too heavy. A deep fire box requires a large amount of fuel to heat the top of the range. The intensity of such heat has a tendency to destroy the lining of the top of the stove and grate. Fuel, too, is wasted in a fire box of great depth.

However, an extra large ashpan is quite an advantage. Such an ash pan requires emptying but once a day. The damper should be located at sufficient distance from the fire box to prevent its burning out, warping or becoming clogged with ashes.

A square or oblong oven with sides of the same height it is claimed will give better results than one that is shorter on the right side. The oven should be so ventilated that fresh air may pass through to insure quick baking, perfect operation and a better retention of the juices in meats cooked in the oven.

An oven door that opens downward, forming a large shelf, is to be preferred to one that opens outward. It is easier to remove hot dishes and pans from the oven if there is such a door. Every oven should be equipped with a

DOOR KNOCKER IS DECORATIVE

The door knocker is, says House and Garden, one of those "little things" that has risen from the plane of the strictly utilitarian to that of the decorative. Besides the knocker for the outer door, there is a smaller size for inner doors. The guest room knocker, the small size is called. Travelers in England and Europe usually buy door knockers as souvenirs. Among these quaint mementos are found the Robin Hood, the Falstaff, the Stratford, Windsor stage, Lincoln Imp, the knocker characteristic of the Italian renaissance, and the Romanesque. These have been copied and all can be had in American productions.

CRINOLINE IN MODIFIED FORM

No going back to mode of hoopskirt days

The crinoline idea is with us again, as evidenced by some of the newest models; but there is a decided modification from the styles of this nature seen in the fashion plates of long ago. The mere word "crinoline" fills one with surprise and apprehension, for thought at once reverts to the hoopskirts which demanded the full width of the sidewalk when going down the street. The volum-

SILK SWEATERS

Sweaters of pure silk in two-tone effects are both new and exceptionally attractive, says the Washington Herald. Naturally they are dressy, and as their price is somewhat higher than most care to pay, the cheaper sweater of mercerized silk has the greater popularity. The latter require close inspection before they can be distinguished from those of pure silk.

SAVE THE PARAFFIN

Now that jelly-eating, instead of jelly-making, time has come, remember to save all paraffin, says the Washington Herald. When it is taken from the jelly, it should be held for a moment under very hot water to clean it, and then it should be dropped into a glass jar. Next summer it can be melted, and whatever impurities have clung to it in spite of the hot water will sink to the bottom.

GROWTH OF INDIRECT LIGHTING

Shield bowls have become very artistic

It is only a few years since the indirect system of lighting made its appearance in a field it was destined to revolutionize, says the Chicago Fine Arts Journal. It consists of a powerful and intense light from one or more tungsten lamps thrown upward by silvered reflectors shaped and corrugated so as to reflect every ray upon the ceiling, from which the light is reflected downward equally throughout the entire room. In fact, these powerful silvered glass reflectors are the key to the success of indirect lighting. In installing these fixtures containing the reflectors mentioned, the number of feet of ceiling space and the power of the lamps are carefully proportioned so that the room shall receive exactly the necessary amount of light for whatever purpose it is used. It is of course necessary that the ceilings should be of a light color, not necessarily a flat white. Ivory, cream, and light yellow are the tints most generally used.

To secure this wonderfully delightful and kindly illumination the bowls containing the reflectors and lamps are opaque, while the powerful reflectors are placed beneath the lamps so that the reflected beam comes from the ceiling instead of the direct ray from the tungsten itself.

Reflected light possesses a subtly agreeable and mellow quality. A room with indirect illumination not only has a different look, but a different feeling from the ordinary apartment, so pleasing is the effect of the reflected rays. The opaque fixture takes on the appearance of a bowl of golden sunlight. Designers, decorators and architects have been working out ideas for these bowls until they have become indeed things of beauty. Quite recently the last touch has been imparted to indirect fixtures by a transparent bowl beneath the reflectors and lights, these bowls being just sufficiently illuminated with small bulbs to produce a luminous effect, while the great flood of really useful light from the tungsten lamps is thrown upon the ceiling as before, to be distributed throughout the room as the practical light of the fixture.

If desired, the small lights, which give but a subdued glow to the bowl, may be colored bulbs and a tint thus be obtained that can be readily varied to harmonize with the color scheme of the room.

PASSING OF CITY GUEST ROOM

Country house still maintains it

Guest chambers in the cities in homes of families of moderate means have come to be almost a thing of the past. Not because they are not just as desirable as they ever were, but when the cost of rent for an extra room may be from \$5 up, the average family does away with all rooms which are unnecessary. When the occasional guest appears, it is frequently the case that one of the family gives up her room and sleeps on the folding couch to be found in the majority of city homes.

In country homes people look upon the guest room as an important institution, and it is safe to say that neither this nor many a succeeding generation is likely to hear of the passing of the guest room.

Freshness and cheerfulness are two of the requisites of the guest chamber.

The room which is kept tightly closed for weeks and months, if the guests have followed each other slowly, and is not well aired occasionally, requires more than one day to add the necessary freshness derived from a good airing and sunning.

The furnishings of this room should be as complete as in that of the hostess, with every little detail remembered. The guest who comes for the day or evening and unexpectedly remains overnight is not prepared with the necessary articles for the toilet, and will be put to no little inconvenience if the hostess neglects to have the room supplied with these articles. A few well-selected books and a writing desk supplied with writing utensils will add much to the convenience of the guest and assist in making a pleasant memory after she returns to her home.

CAPE TENDENCY

Much of the new neckwear reflects the tendency to make a cape of everything, says the New York Times. Lace and organdie and net are all converted into dainty bits of neckwear with big cape sections at the back. The fichu type of collar is also enjoying a rather unexpected hold. It is often made of fine muslin as a part of a serge or gabardine frock.

TRUNK SEAT

A trunk may be made into a comfortable window seat by padding the top and covering it with cretonne, says the New York Press. Use one piece to cover the top and front and a pleated flounce for the ends. If the seat occupies a corner a pillow covered with the cretonne will be decidedly effective.

PEAR SALAD

Place halves of hollowed pears upon lettuce, half a pear to each portion. Fill pears with celery and English walnuts, cut fine, and steep in French dressing, then put a tablespoonful of mayonnaise on each portion before serving, and lay a little ball of cream cheese on the edge of the plate beside it.—New York Press.

BAG FOR HAT

A traveling hat bag costs \$5. It is made of waterproof cloth on a collapsible frame, that when open, is strong and big enough to protect the largest hat and, when closed, is small and light enough to be almost unnoticeable in the bottom of the trunk, says the Kansas City Star. It comes in navy blue and black.

REJECTION OF ABSURD STYLES

Depends on united action of opponents

Looking over a book of ancient date, one finds that the writer had been asked why she did not speak out plainly in the way of counsel and reproof about the absurdities of the fashionable dress of those days. Almost in despair, the author asks, "What good would it do?" Writers of the present time have taken up the refrain and echoed and re-echoed it, while the fashions have grown more grotesque with each appearing season, until women themselves cried out in disapproval and designers swung back to the styles which were in vogue 50 years ago and of which the writers said when they were asked to protest, "What good would it do?"

Women of today have proved what good it does for them to protest against absurd styles, for the designers are helpless before the women of the land who form the court of the highest appeal; it is for them to accept or reject as they will. The designers may plan the styles, but if women refuse to accept them

there is nothing more they can do, unless it is to present them in a modified form until women become more accustomed to them, in the hope that they will finally accept.

There is no reason why women should wear inartistic or absurd styles, or any so unbecoming as those of a season or so ago were to most women. The great difficulty in bringing about a rejection of undesirable styles is that so many admire and accept startling models. It is not, however, the women of the highest type of refinement who adopt the extremes. Even in the fashion centers the women of the highest culture choose the artistic and refined in dress and manner, whatever the frivolities of fashion may dictate. Women may defy fashion with the utmost ease whenever they do not approve of the styles advanced, yet their rejection depends on the whole refined body of women standing as a unit in disapproval of the absurdities offered in apparel.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Bismarck



What kind of nut?

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

A Playground Club

Some children who lived in the city had no place to play but in the street. The public parks and playgrounds were too far away. So one day the janitress invited them into the little paved back yard outside her rooms. This was where she hung up her washing, and she had planted a few flowers round the edge of the concrete pavement. The children liked to play there, because it was more quiet than the street. They even brought a big rocking horse down from the bedroom in the flat.

One day they found that the janitor and his wife had bought a red swing with a frame and a big double seat. This was for the children to play in.

The next day a gentleman came in to see what the children were doing. They told him all about their games and said that if only the fence were down between the janitor's yard and the next yard they could all play there. This gentleman turned out to be the owner of the two apartment houses. He sent a carpenter to take down the fence and to put up another swing and some parallel bars for gymnastics and a see saw. All the children in the two houses joined the club, which had the yard for its meeting place. "One rule of this club was not to make too much noise, for that might disturb the grown people in the apartments."

An Odd Postman

The most curious letter carrier yet heard of seems to be one that covered a mail route in Alaska some months

the other decorations. This arrangement also allows the use of the exquisite bowls of alabaster now so much favored by the best decorators, and of various beautiful opalescent offerings in art glass.

COTTON FILETE A FEATURE FABRIC

To the corded materials so popular at this time has been added a new weave which promises to be a feature of the thinner fabrics later in the season. It appeared in the trimmings some time ago, and has been seen in entire dress models from across the water. Cotton filete is the name which has been given it, and the cords are particularly adapted to weaving in cotton. As the cords look well in white goods, and in view of the scarcity of dyestuffs, it seems an opportune time for launching this new material. There is opportunity for wide variety, as the cords may be used on either sheer or heavy goods.

TRIED RECIPES

PORCUPINE SALAD

Select large, perfect tomatoes and cut in half. Lay the half of a tomato on a lettuce leaf with the glossy skin side up. Permeate. All over the back of the tomato "porcupine" stick tiny strips of celery and green pepper. Serve with mayonnaise at one side.—Kansas City Star.

WHITE LOAF CAKE

One half cup butter, one and one half cups sugar, three fourths cup milk, three cups pastry flour, three level teaspoons baking powder, whites of four eggs, one half teaspoon vanilla, one half teaspoon almond extract, gradually cream butter, add sugar until light, then add extract. Sift flour measure, add baking powder, sift three times, add milk and flour alternately to butter and sugar, beat eggs, sift and add to mixture. Beat mixture hard a few times to obtain a fine texture. Bake in a slow oven 45 minutes.—Los Angeles Express.

RICH DROP COOKIES

Work one cup butter until creamy, and add one and one half cups sugar gradually while stirring and beating constantly; then add three eggs well beaten. Dissolve one teaspoon soda in two tablespoons hot water and add to first mixture, with two cups pastry flour mixed and sifted with one half teaspoon salt and one teaspoon cinnamon; then add one cup chopped English walnut meats, one cup chopped seeded raisins and one and one fourth cups flour. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered tin sheet; bake 15 minutes.—Woman's Home Companion.

NET UNDER FUR

Monkey fur, when it is used for trimming, is mounted on net, as a fringe. The net can be easily sewed in position, to hold the fringe securely.

SPODE SEASONS PATTERN



Copeland English Earthenware

This celebrated design portrays the four seasons which are shown in four panels, equally spaced following border of plate. The decoration is in soft colorings of oriental blue, and is printed under the glaze.

A Few Price Ideas:
Dinner Plates - - - \$2.50
Breakfast Plates - - - \$2.00
Tea Plates - - - \$1.75
Bread & Butter Plates \$1.50
106 Dinner Set 22.55
Many other items not listed carried in open stock.

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Santos Trade Halted Ferry for Cuba-Key West Train

BRAZILIAN PORT HAS MANY SHIPS WITH NO CARGOES

Banking Facilities Thought Not Satisfactory to Business—Coal Supply Is Short in Sao Paulo and Railways Run Few Trains

SANTOS, Brazil—With trade at a low ebb, there seems small likelihood of its picking up at present. There are two reasons why the merchants refuse to make shipments. In the first place, all the European drafts have been returned unpaid; and as there are no American banks in Santos to do business through, the Brazilians are skeptical about payments in the United States.

In fact, banking facilities for the United States are as yet wholly lacking in South America. Secondly, if merchandise is sent in vessels bearing the German, English or French flags there is possibility of total loss due to capture. Ordinary insurance does not cover contraband by war, and the rates of war insurance are abnormally high.

Bank Facilities Absent

The present condition illustrates the need of an American bank in Brazil and the need of a line of vessels carrying the American flag. With these two facilities trade between the United States and Brazil would not have declined at the present crisis, but would have greatly increased. One day recently there were 14 vessels anchored at Santos waiting for cargo, not one of which bore the American flag. Shippers will not send out their commodities and the city is idle.

Coal Supplies Low

In Sao Paulo the coal supply is getting so low and the traffic with Santos so light that eight of the 10 daily trains on the Sao Paulo railway that run between the two places have been taken off for an indefinite period. All the coal used on the railroad is imported from England, the United States or Australia, and with the general discontinuance of shipping in the South Atlantic recently, a fresh supply has not come for some time. In consequence the 2 o'clock trains from each city are the only ones that run regularly.

SUBWAY RUSH IS NEW FEATURE OF ARGENTINE TRAVEL

Street Cars of Buenos Aires, However, Allowed to Hold Only Certain Number

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—In regard to transportation facilities in Buenos Aires, it is noticed that six persons besides the conductor are ordinarily allowed to stand on the rear platform of Buenos Aires tramways. A policeman, postman and inspector of tickets may also get on, even if the "complete" sign is up, but this is only because the nature of his business is urgent. If the 32 seats are taken and the platform is filled the ordinary citizen is not allowed to board the car, for no "strap hangers" may fill up the aisle.

On the trains in the new subway, however, it is different, and the rush to squeeze in the door at the last moment is the same as in other parts of the world. The cars are jammed full during the busy hours, and it is a marked contrast to the slower but more comfortable tramways.

The people are fast becoming more and more willing to abandon their old desires for slowness and comfort. Many think that in the next few years the street cars will no longer bear the "complete" sign.

CONSULS TELL OF TRADE CONDITIONS

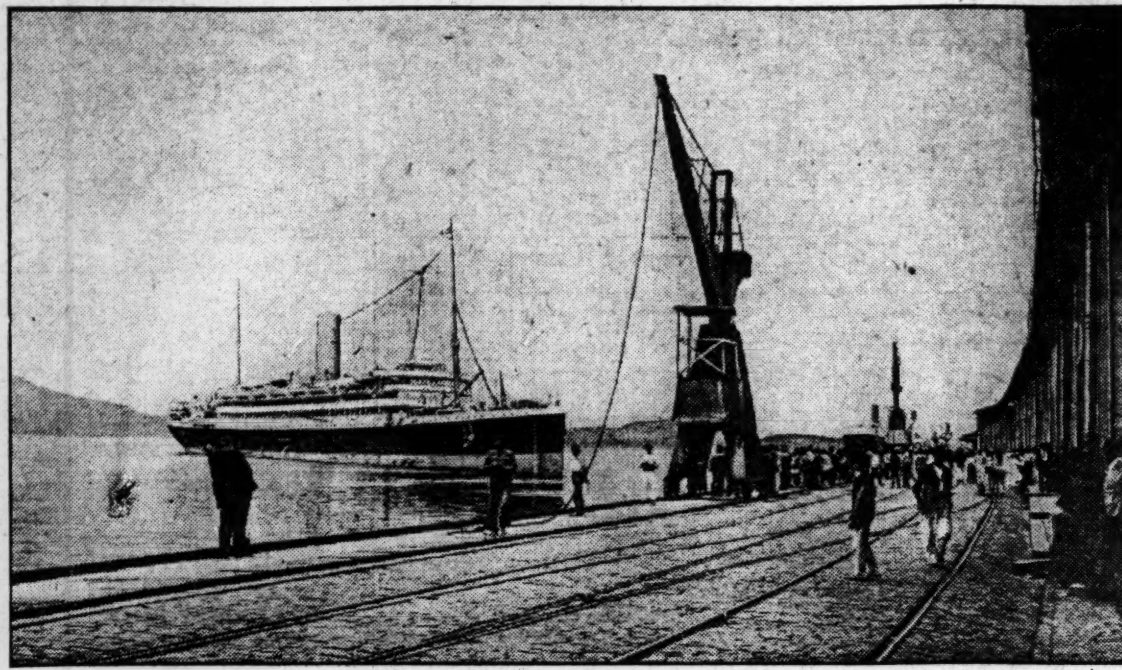
Commercial and shipping interests in the United States, as well as in South and Central America, have found it somewhat difficult to get a clear knowledge of the actual situation. On the one hand, there is a campaign in progress for the sale in the southern republics of goods of North American manufacture; on the other hand, many reports emanating from the countries concerned speak of lack of financial resources with which to purchase.

In the September bulletin of the New England shoe and leather industry an effort is made to get at the facts in the case.

"The situation in some of the principal countries of South and Central America," the report reads, "as set forth in a recent special bulletin to our members from data furnished us by consular representatives of these republics in New York, may be summarized as follows:

"Argentina—The moratorium which was decreed at the beginning of the European war has already been nullified and business is transacted in the usual manner. The service of the steamships with Argentina is almost as usual.

"Brazil—The moratorium is still in force in Brazil. Steamship transportation is becoming normal, but shipments have been possible all along by the



Part of Santos dock system, which is considered one of the best in South America

REFORM MEASURES BEFORE MEXICO CITY GOVERNMENT

Reestablishment of Courts Under Way and Rights of Property Owners With Incoming of Constitutionalists Outlined—Convents Being Turned Into Schools

MEXICO CITY—Great activity is being displayed in the ministry of justice in making preparations for the reestablishment of all the tribunals as early as it may be accomplished, according to a statement made by Acting Minister Manuel Escudero y Verdugo. Senor Escudero said that he had made all his plans for the reestablishment of the tribunals, and these he had embodied in a report to First Chief Carranza, whose approval would be necessary before any definite steps could be taken in the matter.

In his report Senor Escudero said that he also had embodied his plans for the administration of the ministry of justice while he should be at the head of that department.

Aliens Protected

Constitutionalist officers may occupy houses, or appropriate automobiles, horses or other private properties such as articles useful for war times only by permission of the government of the federal district, which they must have in writing. This declaration was given out by Lieut.-Col. David Berlanga, secretary to the district government, who was interviewed regarding an order issued from the offices of the commandant of the city forces, saying that all complaints regarding the appropriation or expropriation of properties belonging to private individuals must be registered in the offices of the governor of the federal district, where they would be attended to.

Aliens are exempt from the appropriations of their properties, says Lieutenant-Colonel Berlanga, and upon their proving that Constitutionalist officials have taken possession of their property the government of the federal district will see to it that the properties are returned to their owners together with an indemnity for their having been molested.

Documentary Stamp Ordered

Persons having on their hands documentary stamps of the past administration purchased between the dates of Aug. 15 and 28 may have these stamps exchanged for those of the Constitutionalist administration, according to an order from First Chief Carranza. The same order states that contracts or other documents stamped between those dates may be presented to the Constitutionalist authorities and the stamps thereon may be re-marked, making the documents valid and binding. They must, however, be presented for re-marking of the stamps immediately.

In conformity with the circular recently issued by the department of

gubernacion to the effect that the reform laws instituted by President Juarez be strictly enforced throughout the republic, Alberto Fuentes D., Governor of the state of Aguascalientes, has ordered that convents occupied by monks and nuns be converted into public schools.

All the convents in Aguascalientes have been emptied and the monks and nuns forbidden to reside in the community in future as this is forbidden by the reform laws. The furniture of the convents in the city of Aguascalientes, especially confessionals, was burned by order of the authorities.

Several new public schools have been established in the places formerly occupied by nuns and monks. These have abandoned the territory of Aguascalientes and gone to other parts of the republic. Most of the heads of the convents were from other countries.

DOMINICAN YOUTH IN PERUVIAN ARMY

SANTO DOMINGO, D. R.—A plan is under discussion for the sending of young Dominican lieutenants to take a practical military course in the Peruvian army, and for three young men, not over 18 years of age, to complete their studies in the military academy of Peru. The plan is said to have been initiated by the minister of the Dominican republic at Caracas, Venezuela, who discussed the matter with the Peruvian minister there. The Peruvian government is anxious to extend every possible courtesy to the Dominican people, and the only expense entailed would be for transportation of the students to Peru.

BASEBALL FINDS FAVOR IN COLOMBIA

BOGOTA, Colombia—The Colombian youth seem very enthusiastic over the fact that baseball has been introduced in this capital. Last December the first game ever played in Colombia took place at Bogota. Since then a number of clubs have been formed and the public greatly enjoys witnessing what is an entirely new kind of outdoor entertainment here. In the schools the instructors are favorably inclined toward the new sport and it is noticeable that since the boys began to take to baseball they have been even more earnest in their studies during class hours.

WORKERS LEAVING THE CANAL ZONE

COLON, C. Z.—The total number of persons embarking at Colon and Cristobal for foreign ports during August was 3505, consisting of 1876 cabin and 1629 steerage passengers. The number of persons landing from foreign ports at these points was 2326, consisting of 1308 cabin and 1018 steerage passengers.

The excess of those who embarked over those who landed was 1179. Immigration from Europe in the steerage class has practically ceased, only 25 persons arriving from there in August.

U. S. Banks Available

"Uruguay—Business conditions in Uruguay also have been affected by the European war, but conditions now are comparatively normal. Raw products bought by American importers are paid f.o.b. Montevideo against bills of lading. The National Bank of Commerce, and the National City Bank of New York are in a position to transfer money to Uruguay. There is no moratorium in effect.

"Nicaragua—There is a moratorium in effect, but not legally declared. That is, owing to suspension of operation on the part of the banks in Nicaragua, it is impossible to transfer funds. Congress has been called into extraordinary session to discuss the feasibility of declaring a moratorium."

CARACAS VALLEY DELIGHTS IN SEA TO CAPITAL TRIP

Railway From La Guaira Winds Up Through Mountains Affording a Picturesque View

LA GUAIRA, Venezuela—As the port of entry to Caracas, La Guaira occupies an important place among the cities of Venezuela, and this is becoming more noticeable as the shipping trade increases. The chief mountains of the country lie near the coastal belt, and in making the 24 miles by train from this port to the capital one finds a magnificent view unfolding.

The railway follows the road built by the colonial Spanish governors along the shoulders of the mountain wall. As the track winds up in a series of curves, the traveler sees a few yards below, all the way, the highway newly built up and finely surfaced, where automobiles are climbing or descending. No better road could be wished for, and it is but another sign that Venezuela is progressing.

In order to reach the capital from the coast the traveler has to rise to the first ridges in the great mountain barrier, pass along the top, and then enter the long and narrow valley, the valley of Caracas, where the tribe of Caracas Indians once dwelt.

The enclosed valley lies about 3000 feet above the sea. Such an altitude is not remarkable in South American railroad, but the sheer rise of hills from the very edge of the Caribbean sea made construction of the road difficult. At points along the line one may look out of the car window and count five other strips of shining tracks above and below, showing the windings and doublings of the railway route.

Soon the train turns into the mountains, where the foliage is so dense that only a glimpse is had now and then of the sea below. Finally Caracas is reached after a run of two and a half hours, spent in the most delightful fashion from the traveler's point of view.

PERU CORDIAL TO FRENCH NAVY MEN

LIMA, Peru—Many high officials of this city went to Callao on the arrival at that port of the French cruiser Mont Calm. Admiral Huguett subsequently entertained on board his ship, and at the elaborate breakfast served there was present among other notables the minister of foreign affairs, Senor Gazzani.

As a return compliment to the French officers and marines a luncheon was served the following day on board the Peruvian cruiser Grau. There was also a regatta, participated in by sailors of the French and Peruvian warships.

MORE RESERVISTS GO FROM MEXICO

VERACRUZ, Mexico—About 200 French reservists from various parts of the republic sailed from Veracruz on the French line steamer Navarre. They will disembark at St. Nazaire and from that port proceed to designated points in France, where they will join their regiments. About 50 of the total number on the Navarre came from Mexico City.

The steamer Espagne of the same line is scheduled to leave Veracruz for St. Nazaire Nov. 12. She is expected to carry the last French reservists to Europe. These reservists will include men from 19 years of age. The reservists leaving on the Navarre are from 21 years of age. The age limit on all the reservists is 42.

COSTA RICA SENDS ORANGES TO PANAMA

ANCON, C. Z.—The commissary department received recently an experimental shipment of Costa Rica oranges, which were placed on sale at some of the principal stores. They are larger than the average California orange, have a much thinner skin, and are very juicy, the pulp being of a reddish color, and possessing a flavor distinct from either the native or imported varieties. They command a higher price than the native or Jamaican orange.

AMERICANS PLAN TOUR OF MEXICO TAMPIOCO, Mex.—A delegation of American business men from St. Louis is expected to visit this and other Mexican ports soon.

That there is a need of coming to the assistance of South American merchants with goods and credit facilities is apparent from what is contained in many cable messages. The field is without its customary resources. The important thing now is to extend a helping hand and show the people of the southern republics that international friendship is not confined to government transactions, but that in the marts of commerce the entire world virtually is one.

To trade in South America undoubtedly requires a knowledge of language, the right kind of goods, the giving of long credits, and above all, a fair acquaintance with the characteristics of the people themselves. Nothing so keenly offends the South American merchant as the drawing of a draft on him without first notifying him that such a step is to be taken. Germany's success with South American traders is due to the recognition by its exporters that the Latin-American temperament must be taken into consideration.

Then there is the question of packing. Manufacturers cannot be too careful how their merchandise is packed for long-distance shipments. If the southern merchant refuses to accept goods packed carelessly, the shipper is the greatest loser. In many of the ports, docking facilities are not especially good, and merchandise must be taken off in lighters. Sometimes it happens that the case misses the lighter, and if the articles are not well encased they will be the worse for falling into the water. All these things are expected to be looked after when the new field is entered.

Most of the South American countries impose a tax on commercial travelers of foreign firms. These taxes vary greatly, but a salesman can easily obtain the current schedule. In Chile, however, commercial travelers from abroad are allowed to do business without taking out a license. It is said that the reason for imposing a tax is to offset a similar tax on local business firms and so to equalize competition. Sometimes these taxes are federal, and sometimes they are state, provincial or municipal.

BOLIVIA MAY BE DRAWN UPON TO SUPPLY WORLD WITH TIN

Mountain Republic of South America Has Some of the Richest Mines of the Mineral, With New Markets Opening and Demand Steady

LA PAZ, Bolivia—With its great wealth of tin ore, Bolivia now expects to become one of the chief sources of supply, since the European situation prevents shipments from sections which have been drawn upon heretofore for this valuable mineral.

Tin is found in almost every part of the main chain of the Cordillera Real and its numerous spurs. In the department of Potosi, where the La Salvadora produces 1,700,000 pounds of pure tin a month, using the most up-to-date machinery. Then there is the Uncia mine, belonging to the Estanifery de Lallagua Company, which has an output of more than 500,000 pounds every day.

The production of tin in Bolivia grew from 4000 tons in 1897 to more than 36,000 tons in 1909, and recent figures show correspondingly high increases.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPERT TO GO TO ARGENTINA

Dr. Albert Hale Has Many Friends in Buenos Aires—Will Be Commercial Attache

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The appointment of Dr. Albert Hale, of the Pan-American Union, at Washington, to be a special representative of the United States business interests in this capital, has been received with the greatest satisfaction by the commercial leaders and others who know from personal experience of Dr. Hale's fitness for the post. The new commercial attache, for a number of years previous to his present position with the Pan-American Union, was a resident of South American communities. He speaks Spanish with great fluency, and is also familiar with the Portuguese language.

It is learned that Dr. Hale did not seek the place, but that it was friends who urged on Secretary Redfield of the bureau of commerce, the value of securing the noted Pan-American expert for the new office. For the last seven years he has been special compiler of the Pan-American Union and his articles in the Bulletin, the Spanish edition of which is well known in Argentina, illustrate his close study of the southern republics.

INCAN AUTHORITY PERU SOCIETY HEAD

LIMA, Peru—The Historic Institute at Cuzco, officially recognized by the Peruvian government for the study of national and archeological history of the country, has elected Dr. Luis E. Valcarcel as president. Dr. Valcarcel is an authority on Incan civilization. The other officers chosen are Dr. Jose Lucas Caparao Munoz, vice-president; Dr. Uriel Garcia, secretary, and Dr. Cosme Pacheco, treasurer.

ARGENTINE SCHOOLS REMEMBERED

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The large fortune of Felix Fernando Bernasconi has gone to the National council of education in this capital. For years Senor Bernasconi resided in Paris.

CHILEAN BANKS SHOW PROFITS

SANTIAGO, Chile—The profits of the 12 leading banks of Santiago exceeded \$12,000,000 in 1913.

ALL-RAIL PLAN OF H. M. FLAGLER TO BE FACT SOON

New Service Will Enable People to Board Trains at Havana for Key West for Through Passage to the North

HAVANA, Cuba—The final link in the Cuba-United States all-rail communication will be furnished within a few months when the Henry M. Flagler, the great sea-going ferryboat now nearing completion, goes into service between Havana and Key West.

Recent information brought to this city indicates that the Henry M. Flagler will mark a new era in the development of sea ferry steam vessels, and that its service between the outlying port at Key West and the Cuban capital will prove the beginning of a transportation period in which the trade between the two republics should increase materially. It will soon be possible for a traveler to board his train at Havana and remain in his stateroom while going clear through to New York city. The cars are to be carried on the main deck, which is fitted with four tracks. The stern of the boat is of such a shape as to fit neatly into the docks here and at Key West. Special appliances are to be used for securing the cars while at sea.

To Handle Sugar Crop

The Henry M. Flagler will be capable of handling 30 of the largest freight cars, loaded, and will make the trip between Havana and Key West in eight hours. The ferryboat is 350 feet in length, with a beam measuring 57 feet. Loaded with 2300 tons, it will have a speed of 12 knots an hour.

It is expected the passenger traffic will prove very important with the new arrangement, which requires no change from Havana to New York. But the freight benefit is also to be large. It is planned, for instance, to ship the bulk of Cuba's sugar production from the fields to the big refineries in the eastern section of the United States.

To operate through cars from and to Cuba was the idea of Henry M. Flagler, and the coming of the ferry service will make the idea practicable. The story of Mr. Flagler's persistence in carrying through his project indicates in some measure the importance of the coming service between Key West and Havana.

Climax of Flagler Idea

Mr. Flagler, as it were, in 1885 discovered a small and ill-conditioned railroad extending from Jacksonville, Fla., to St. Augustine. After purchasing the road he set about improving it. Adding other roads to his first purchase, he saw his Florida East Coast railway enter Miami in 1896. Then came the final and remarkable extension to Key West, a distance of 128 miles, 14 miles of which was on the mainland, and the remainder across the string of keys or small islands that fringe the coast and extend beyond the mainland to deep water at Key West. Construction was started in 1895 and on Jan. 22, 1912, came the realization of Mr. Flagler's plan with the inauguration of traffic over the entire Florida East Coast railway's Key West extension.

In Cuba, Henry M. Flagler's work is considered as no less valuable to the Caribbean republic than to the United States. It is expected that a fitting celebration will take place in December when the ferry boat makes complete the all-rail service.

EXCAVATION IS STILL FEATURE OF CANAL WORK

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Considerable excavation work continues along the canal. According to recent reports, the grand total to Aug. 1, 1914, was 224,073,363 cubic yards, leaving 14,772,224 cubic yards remaining to be excavated, according to the revised estimate as of Aug. 1, 1914, which increased the estimate of July 1, 1913, by 6,527,593 cubic yards.

The total excavation in July was 964,999 cubic yards, as compared with 1,167,870 cubic yards in June. The output of the dredges constituted all but a fraction of the amount excavated, and little more than one half of the total was taken out in the Culebra Cut section from slides. The dry excavation in July was entirely confined to terminal operations at Balboa, and amounted to 47,314 cubic yards.

Material excavated by dredges, apart from the Culebra Cut section, consisted of 57,878 cubic yards removed at the Atlantic entrance, 35,248 cubic yards at the Cristobal coaling plant site, 28,679 cubic yards from the Pacific entrance, and 311,067 cubic yards taken out of the Balboa terminal basin, and used for the fill of the swamp between Corozal, Ancon and Balboa.

Hydraulic operations at Gold hill resulted in the removal of 53,374 cubic yards.

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD Made of Franklin Mills Flour at WESTON'S BAKERY, 135 SUMMIT ST. "AMERICAN EXPORTER" helps manufacturers develop their export trade. Send for particulars. 17 Battery Place, New York.



FOR THOSE WHO WANT A CONVENIENT HOME

BUNGALOW PLANS

BUNGALOW PLANS

BUNGALOW PLANS

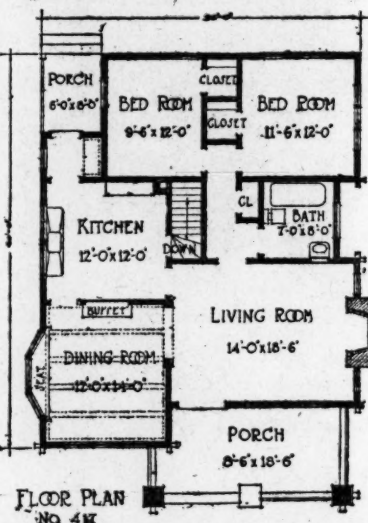


A Design of Exceptional Merit

DESIGN NO. 417. The photograph speaks for the attractiveness of the exterior and the plan suggests how cozy and comfortable the interior may be made. The fireplace and porch columns are stucco finish; the outside is cedar shingles. The closets are all large. Every room of the house is of good proportion and there is every desirable convenience. The linen closet in the pass hall has a clothes chute leading to the basement. The basement occupies the space under the bedroom, bath and kitchen, and is floored with concrete. This is a very desirable home for any locality.

This paper has made special arrangements with the designer for his personal answers to all inquiries and questions which may arise relating to the proper treatment of details and interiors for the designs featured on this page. As the author of the Craftsman Bungalow Plan Book, he is informed to the minute on all phases of the artistic home and his advice and ideas, gladly given without charge, always prove beneficial to the prospective home builder. The above design is selected from this 100 page book, which he will mail to any address postpaid upon receipt of the price, \$1.00. This bungalow publication is entirely devoted to plans ranging in price from \$200.00 to \$4,000.00.

As an additional offer to the readers of this paper he will furnish complete detailed blue print plans and specifications of the above design for \$5.00. Please address all correspondence relating to inquiries, plan books or plans and specifications to the above mentioned designer, FUD YOHIO, The Bungalow Craftsman, 1045 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash., and it will receive his prompt attention and detailed replies. (Advertisement.)

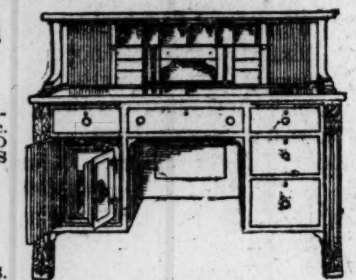


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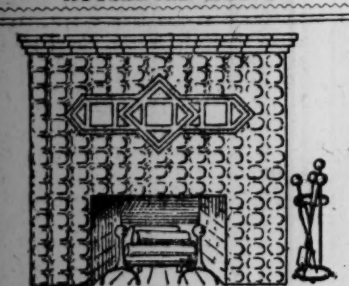
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For Designs, Prices, etc., communicate with

Grant-Thompson Co. INC.

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FOR FLOORS, INTERIOR WOODWORK AND FURNITURE
A few of the many advantages over paste wax are less cost for material, more easily applied, much quicker drying, great saving of labor, better wearing, cannot become sticky, no weighted brush required.

1/2 gal. \$3.00 qt. \$1.50
1/4 gal. \$1.50 pt. .75

Send 25c. enough for one floor.

JOHN A. ROBINSON

65 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Andrew Noiseless Cushion Tread Floor Covering

The CUSHION TREAD is soft and yielding, yet tenaciously resists all wear—will not fray or tear. Composed of rubber, rubberized cloth and leather, with a strong leather selvedge. Mats and tracks manufactured in any length desired and in the following widths: 2-3-4-4 1/2-5 and 6 ft. Price \$1.50 per sq. yd.

May we send our circular and give an estimate?

R. C. L. MATTHEW CO., Methuen, Mass.

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UNIQUE AND HARMONIOUS INTERIORS are keynotes to happy homes; our object is to assist you in making your home beautiful—a card will bring our circular. Address THE INTERIOR CRAFT STUDIOS, 625 Clyde St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

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RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$15 up, \$5 cash, balance monthly; rentals, \$1.50 up. Office Appliance Co., 18 State St., Boston.

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FORMULAS SUPPLIED
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MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
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LADY, alone on farm, will board lady or child; moderate rate; have Bell phone. MRS. G. McALLISTER, R. D. 12, Holland, Mich.

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Hoisting Lift Van on Board Steamer
New Fireproof Storage
For Household Furniture
Clean Separate Locked Rooms
WAREHOUSE
245, 250, 252 West 54th St.
FOREIGN and INLAND REMOVAL
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
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WEST 84TH ST., 108—Light, attractive, quiet rooms; running water; good neighborhood; \$4 to \$5. Phone Schuyler 8034, HARRIS.

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WILLIAM TRAINING CLASS for departmental opens Oct. 8 at 438 West 116th St., New York City.

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WELL FURNISHED, light rooms, with running water; home cooking only; references. MISS C. DIETSCHKE, 685 Lafayette Ave. Phone North 2509-J.

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ROOMS
ROOM, suitable for studio or office; 1st floor; furnished or unfurnished. 220 S. Highland Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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CATERERS
CATERING Done for All New England
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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for diamonds, old gold and silver. The E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839.

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6x8 Portable House \$15
Colony House \$3.50
Oat Sprouter, yard gates, shipping coops, nests, etc. Write for circular.

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POULTRY PAPER, 44-124 page periodical, up to date, tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry, for pleasure or profit; 4 months for 10 cents. POULTRY ADVOCATE, Dept. 160, Syracuse, N. Y.

Brockton, Mass.
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A store of good service, where customers are certain of receiving an honest dollar's worth for every dollar spent. Now engaged in altering and enlarging the store building to make it more worthy the patronage of its friends.

One of the Best Places to Buy LADIES' and MISSES' Ready-to-Wear Apparel
H. W. ROBINSON CO.
BROCKTON, MASS.

The Home of Woman's Fine Apparel
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OUTFITTERS TO MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
RIGHT GOODS.. FAIR PRICES
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JEWELERS
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CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

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Some exclusive styles in Cloaks and Suits. Latest New York designs.
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MANUFACTURERS of sheet metal novelties; we make everything; what do you want? Get our figures. J. C. GABEL & CO., Champaign, Ill.

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NICKEL plating works; largest in central West; let us figure with you on your next job. J. C. Gabel & Co., Champaign, Ill.

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BAKERY

HOY'S
SUGAR LOAF HOME MADE BREAD
ASK YOUR GROCER

CREAMERIES

DIRECT FROM CHURN TO YOU
TWIN CITY CREAMERY BUTTER
Ask your grocer. Champaign, Ill.

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IF YOU want a clean, bright, hot-heating and long-lasting soft coal, order Majestic. W. W. WALLS & CO.

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PHOTO GALLERY, 15 Hickory St., Champaign, opposite Gazette office; your photo on post card, 50c per dozen.

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Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2081, Chicago.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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Write for Estimates

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Write for Pad of Colors on Wood, and Catalog

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WE SPECIALIZE IN FAMILY WORK

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Pottery—Wood—Metal—Fabric.

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For all the Family
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THE FIFTH WARD MARKET
473 State St. C. A. Wright
THE WRIGHT LUNCH, 8 Walnut St.
THE WRIGHT BAKERY, 15 Walnut St.

PIANOS
L. E. DEFAUT
Factory Distributor, 355 Main St.
HALL & DAVIS PIANOS
Daily Demonstrations of Player-Piano

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HIS Free "Help Wanted" and "Situations Wanted" department of The Christian Science Monitor aims to bring together those needing employees and those seeking work. As references are required as to the good character and satisfactory ability of each advertiser, it is hoped that those looking for employment, or for workers, will find this department useful. Any unsatisfactory experience should be reported to the Advertising Manager, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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The conditions under which advertisements will be published free in this department are: SITUATIONS WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, and one letter of reference, to be kept in our files, as to good character, and one name and address of a reliable person who will certify as to the satisfactory ability of the advertiser. HELP WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, together with written or other evidence of good character. In all cases the full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication, or advertisement will not be considered.

Name of Advertiser..... The advertiser's satisfactory ability may be learned by writing to

Street..... City..... State..... Country..... City..... State.....

The attached written reference as to good character is by.....

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WANTED—Man and wife, or two women (one employed) to care for house in city for 2 hours furnished rooms; J. D. SWAN, 70 St. James av., Boston. 21
WANTED—Wash man; must have second-class fireman's license. SHELBOURNE FALLS STEAM LAUNDRY, Shelburne Falls, Mass. 14
WANTED—Two men for special work in New England; only those furnishing best of references need apply; salary and commission; write for interview. WM. T. RICHARDSON, 909 Tremont bldg., Boston. 20

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COOK wanted: colored American woman; go home nights; wages \$1 weekly. See E. F. BOWLEY, 111 State St., Boston. 14
COOK AND SECOND MAID for college rest house; mother and daughter or two sisters; capable, strong, neat and willing; good home, large room; family varies, 9 to 9. Tel. Camb. 5072. MRS. S. COBB, or write MRS. E. S. MORRIS, 100 Paradise rd., Northampton, Mass. 20
GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in family of 3; permanent position to the right person. MRS. MARY E. THAYER, 44 Salem End rd., Framingham, Mass. 17
GENERAL MAID wanted in family of 3 adults; easy place and good home for right party. MRS. J. J. LANE, 20 Copeland st., Roxbury, Mass. 17
WANTED—Companionable woman for general housework; one who would value good home, in small private family; wages \$4 per week; references exchanged. MRS. H. S. AVERY, Elmwood rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass. 14
WANTED—Capable girl or woman to do general housework in family of four. MRS. F. L. TIBBETTS, 223 Morrison av., West Somerville, Mass. 17
WANTED—Experienced, well-known on hostelry and gloves. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary wanted. J. M. DOBBIE, Boston store, Webster, Mass. 17
WANTED—Helper for housework on a farm 8 miles from Portsmouth, N. H. from church, library and electric; family two adults. MRS. RUFUS WEEKS, R. D. Greenland, N. H. 20
WANTED—Young colored girl about 15 years old to help in housework; family of two. Apply MRS. C. CESANA, 88 Gainsboro st., Suite 4, Boston. 20
WANTED—Experienced, permanent, capable lady to California; expenses paid. O. N. BROWN, 101 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass. 17
WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted, to room out, in family of 3 adults; suite of 6 rooms; no laundry work; must be a good cook, neat and tidy. MRS. S. DEMPSEY, 50 Wheatland av., Dorchester, Mass. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING graduate, well educated; advertising, graduate, well educated; opportunity for advancement; good business experience; good character; special ability. W. A. CLARK, 16 Burke st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Rox. 1390-M. 14
ALL-ROUND FURNITURE DESIGNER and decorator, with 10 years' experience; position with furniture manufacturer, store or architect; sketches—F. S. D. P. SWITZER, 80 North st., Tufts College, Mass. 17
AMERICAN MARRIED MAN seeks janitor position in care of rental property; references and history; steady; very handy. G. N. LEWIS, 30 Waters av., Everett, Mass. 15
BUTLER or cook, neat young colored man; private family; good home; best references. J. WHITE, 11 Dilworth st., Boston. 14
BUTLER, chef, janitor, janitor—Strong, competent colored man will do all-round work. A. R. HUMPHRIES, 100 Camden st., Boston. 17
CHAUFFEUR and janitor, neat, courteous young colored man, experienced and well recommended. S. J. MIDDLETON, 23 Notre Dame st., Boston. 17
CHAUFFEUR—Neat young colored man wants position in private family; willing and obliging. HARRY PINCKNEY, 11 Dilworth st., Boston. 17
CHAUFFEUR desires position in private family; prefer Pierce-Arrow or Cadillac; 10 years' experience; excellent references. JOHN W. BAKER, 26 Cent st., Auburndale, Mass. 17
CHAUFFEUR, single, best of references, desires position in private family; 10 years' experience and good, careful driver; will go anywhere. GEORGE H. HAZLET, 15 Quincy st., Somerville, Mass. Tel. 42-23. 17
CHAUFFEUR desires situation; best of references; 5 years' experience; willing to be generally useful; will go anywhere; private family preferred. WM. TAYLOR, 87 Franklin st., Allston, Mass. 19
CHAUFFEUR, private, city, country; careful driver; desires situation; excellent reference from present employer. ARTHUR S. LEWIS, 1503 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass. Phone Brookline 546. 17
CHAUFFEUR, butler, janitor or general man; colored; references. JOSEPH R. DYER, 172 Northampton st., Boston. Tel. R. 7452-M. 17
CHAUFFEUR, careful, trustworthy and strictly temperate, willing and obliging, desires position with private commercial car; good references. HENRY S. DE VINE, 29 Fairmont av., New Haven, Conn. 17
CHAUFFEUR, mechanic (American), 30 wife (Swedish) first-class cook; man 11 years' experience driving and repairing; no jobs; careful driver; desires situation; excellent reference from present employer. A. W. WARREN, 116 Huntington av., Boston. Tel. R. E. 2182. 17
CHEF-COOK in hotel, restaurant or club; good on meats, pastry, entrees, soups, rolls, etc.; willing to leave city. Address M. Washington, 21 Hammond st., Boston. 21
CHEF-COOK, temperate, economical, desires position in hotel, private family, club or restaurant. American, English, French cooking; good references. J. OLIVER, 36 St. Germain st., Boston. 20
COLORED MAN needs employment as waiter, porter or licensed elevator operator. Call or write, PERCIVAL ARMSTRONG, 86 Sawyer st., Boston. 17
DRAFTSMAN—American (28), married, 8 years' shop experience, practical technical education, desires position where ability will insure advancement. F. H. JOHNSON, 30 George st., W. Lynn, Mass. 17
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (26) desires position with opportunity for advancement; recent Harvard graduate, with 3 1/2 years' practical engineering experience. ARTHUR ANDERSON, 139 Harrison st., Roxbury, Mass. 17
FARM FOREMAN (working), temperate American, married man with small family. F. B. ROWLEY, North Brookfield, Mass. 17

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EXPERT POULTRYMAN and farmer, desire of assuming responsibility, and greenhouse work; strictly temperate; highest references. FRANK C. CHANDLER, 17 Green st., Boston. 17
FIRST-CLASS PAPER RULER desires position in or out of town; reasonable wages. THEODORE P. WEST, 11 Worcester, Boston. 17
GENERAL MAN (colored) wants work; porter, butler, waiter. ISAAC WARFIELD, care Miss Glover, 235 Canton st., Boston. 15
HOTEL POSITION—Young man wishes to learn business; well educated; a good mixer; quick at figures; references. C. R. KENNEY, 90 Austin st., Cambridge, Mass. 17
ITALIAN GENTLEMAN of education wishes position as tutor or equitation teacher; French and Italian languages spoken. J. V. MARCHI, 32 Mt. Vernon st., Boston. 17
JANITOR, general man or night worker for theater; neat colored man; references from MARJAN WALTER MARTIN, 607 Shawmut av., Boston. 14
JANITOR—Very well recommended; understands general cleaning and furnace work. J. CLAYTON GREEN, 68 Sterling st., Roxbury, Mass. 17
MAN AND WIFE (colored) want position together; man generally useful; wife with tools; wife with large concept. W. R. ROBINSON, 41 Vernon st., Springfield, Mass. 17
PHOTOGRAPHER, 35, single, experienced in copying and lantern-slide work, seeks employment with commercial photographer. CLARENCE WORTH, 15 New ton st., Brighton, Mass. 17
PORTER JANITOR—Colored man wants work; references. ABRAHAM FRANCIS, 6 Concord av., Boston. 17
SALESMAN OR AGENT for local or New England territory; 21 years' experience; ability and acquaintance; references. A. S. GARLAND, 172 Herman st., Winthrop, Mass. 15
VIOLINIST (Sevick school) would like position, teaching or playing. Address J. H. UDELL, Box 445, Lisbon Falls, Me. 21
WANTED—Care of small apartment house or private estate in return for whole or part of housework by married man (30), experienced with tools and an able gardener. L. DOBBIAN, 20 Tenney av., Cambridge, Mass. 20
WANTED by young man, opening of any kind; selling, clerical, hotel porter, restaurant, butler, waiter, elevator or telephone operator, or porter. STEPHEN F. BIRCH, 88 Waltham st., Boston. 15
WANTED—Experienced hotel manager, clerk or steward, by ambitious and experienced hotel manager; prefers to go south. Address J. E. GERRING, Pearl St., Ocean Grove, N. J. 15
YOUNG MAN (28) would like any kind of work; willing worker; references. SWAN COLEMAN, Crocker st., Pawtucket, R. I. 15
YOUNG MAN (22), office experience and well recommended, desires position with reliable firm. ARTHUR GREGSON, 234 Lake View av., Boston. 17
YOUNG MAN wants work early mornings and evenings, either permanent place or odd jobs. O. A. SMITH, Suite 4, 100 South st., Boston. Tel. B. 2457-R. 17
YOUNG MAN (22) desires position of any kind; 4 years' experience in office; best references. GEORGE JOHNSON, 39 Clarendon st., Boston. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATING AND DAY WORK wanted by capable woman. DELIA MILLER, 134 Vermont st., Boston. 17
AMERICAN GIRL (18) wants to care for a child afternoons or do light work in store in Everett. VIOLA VERNON, 22 Elm st., Everett, Mass. 19
ARTIST—Paints permanent position; landscape, portrait, general figure work; lettering, in oil, pastel, aquarelle, gouash, air brush; clean, quick worker; anywhere. CHRISTIE VIO COPELAND, 35 W. 8th st., New York. 21
ATTENDANT—Young Danish woman, experienced, willing to travel; speaks English. ANNA J. MCKENNA, Suite 8, 186 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass. 17
ATTENDANT or housekeeper—Competent American with quiet child (7). A. I. references. MRS. E. L. HOME, 3 Converse pl., Woburn, Mass. 17
CHAMBERMAID—Experienced colored girl would like work in hotel or lodging house. AGNES HART, 384 Northampton st., Boston. 17
CHAMBERMAID or linen room matron; club or hotel; neat, quick, accommodating woman; home nights; 6 seasons in one place. E. J. WIGGIN, 42 Worcester st., Somerville. 21
CHAMBERMAID, waitress or housekeeper—Neat, quiet colored girl wants work. MRS. J. M. BROWN, 25 Holyoke st., Boston. 21
COLORED WOMAN, teacher, would like position as companion to lady or attendant in home. MRS. MARY M. GIBBS, 37 Holyoke st., Boston. 21
COMPANION, chaperone or managing housekeeper; refined American woman, experienced traveler. STELLA B. HAMMILL, Bristol, Vt. 20
COMPANION—Will do light household duties and carefully attend the home; good home for the winter rather than high wages preferred. MRS. SARAH PEPPERS, 111 Appleton st., Boston. 21
COMPANIONABLE, USEFUL WOMAN of refinement requires position; good position of trust. MISS C. WARD, 235 Broadway, Providence, R. I. 17
COOK, first-class colored woman, neat and well recommended, wants position in hotel or restaurant; would like accommodation. MRS. B. BROWN, 688 Shawmut av., Boston. 21
COOK—Reliable woman, first-class cook, good references. MRS. ISABELLA BROWN, 8 Marble st., Roxbury, Mass. 21
DAY OR MORNING WORK wanted by colored woman. GISSIE DUDLEY, Suite 2, 15 Hammond st., Boston. 17
DRESSMAKER wants work by the day; understands cutting, fitting, repairing, etc. A. R. MARTIN, of Revere st., West End. 19
DRESSMAKER, first-class, desires work at \$2.50 a day and expenses; best of references. MISS ELSIE S. STERNSTROM, 33 Greenbrier st., Dorchester, Mass. 19
DRESSMAKER, assistant, seamstress, 33-class experience, best references. MISS AUGUSTA P. PHILLIPS, 100 Dorchester st., South Boston. 17
ENGINEER DRAFTSMAN—Experienced in industrial plants and installations; all mechanical and architectural man; best of references; location immaterial. EDW. H. MELHUISH, 10 W. 104th st., New York City. 21
EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER would like position as seamstress in private family; would act as waitress also. MARY GERT GODFREY, 15 Gibbens st., Somerville, Mass. Tel. 423-W. 15

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

EXPERIENCED D. E. BOOKKEEPER, capable of assuming responsibility, and position; references. BEATRICE V. SMITH, 10 Morrill st., Dorchester, Mass. Phone Dor. 1660. 17
EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN and daughter wish situation together, as cook and landlady, and second or third maid; good references. MRS. E. WAHLBERG, 28 Westford st., Allston, Mass. 17
FRENCH TUTOR, graduate of Paris University, desires employment; perfect accent and pronunciation; best Boston references. ALICE A. SLEIMER, 2 Westland av., Suite 37, Boston. 20
GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by competent woman; good meat and bread cook; references. MARY REYNOLDS, 22 Buckman st., Boston. 17
GENERAL MAID—Colored girl wants a position; maid; short experience; fond of children; references. EUGENIE DEMPTER, 710 Shawmut av., Boston. 17
GOVERNOR—Young Canadian lady, A. C. certificate, McQuinn's, 121 Franklin st., and painting in Montreal gallery and Monument National; exceptional references. MISS GERTRUDE HUNTON, 155 West st., Boston. 21
HOUSEKEEPER or attendant—Position wanted by refined, capable woman; willing to do all housework; best references. CATHERINE A. MACDONALD, 456 Meridian st., Boston. 21
HOUSEKEEPER, caretaker or mother's helper, experienced, desires position in woman's situation; no laundry. MRS. A. M. ROGERS, 151 Warren av., Boston. 21
HOUSEKEEPER—American, middle-aged, experienced, desires position in family of one or two; New Haven or Bridgeport preferred. MISS CARRIE E. HOLLISTER, 45 Center st., West Roxbury, Mass. 17
HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, middle-aged woman, good cook, wishes position with one or two business people; best references. MISS M. S. SHARP, 147 Dorchester av., Dorchester, Mass. 15
HOUSEKEEPER, experienced American woman, desires position in family of one or two, or as companion and seamstress; good references. ALICE J. CUTTING, 147 Dorchester av., Dorchester, Mass. 15
HOUSEKEEPER OR ATTENDANT—Young woman, capable and willing. CLARA A. BROWN, 11 Hancock rd., Malden, Mass. Tel. Malden 235-M. 17
LAUNDRESS wants work at home or by day. RACHEL BURKE, 44 Griggs st., Cambridge, Mass. 17
LAUNDRESS wants work to take home. MRS. MARY THOMPSON, 37 1/2 Hanson st., Boston. 15
LAUNDRESS wants work to do at home; references. LILLY MARSHALL, 12 Bayview st., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass. 20
LINEN ROOM MATRON, companion or housekeeper. E. S. HOLWAY, 9 James st., Franklin st., Boston. 17
MATRON, housekeeper or companion—American woman of refinement and experience; country or city; references. ESTHER, 12 Mulberry st., Pawtucket, R. I. 15
MILLINER OR DRESSMAKER—Day work wanted by woman with good references. MISS L. B. BRIGHTON, 15 Franklin st., Boston. 17
MORNING WORK or laundry to take home; have worked for good families and furnish references. MRS. M. ROCHFORD, 7 Chadwick ct., Roxbury, Mass. 15
NURSERYMAID OR MOTHER'S HELPER—Young Canadian girl wants work; inexperienced; good character references. BASMIR MACDONALD, 51 Falmouth st., Boston. 15
OFFICE WORK, long hand or typewriting wanted by young girl. ESTHER BROWN, 33 Cherry st., Cambridge, Mass. 17
SEAMSTRESS desires position; thoroughly experienced in all kinds of work. H. S. EASTMAN, 80 Montgomery st., Boston. 17
SECOND MAID, mother's helper, seamstress or chambermaid; young, neat appearing girl from West End, Boston, Mass. reference in or out of Boston. FLORENCE MANN, 100 Gainsborough st., Boston. 17
STENOGRAPHER, very efficient, quick and accurate, well recommended, desires position. MISS LUCY CROWELL, 4 St. James ter., Roxbury, Mass. 14
STENOGRAPHER, expert in all lines of secretarial work, thoroughly experienced and trustworthy position. MRS. J. SMITH, 477 Massachusetts av., Boston, Mass. 17
STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper (20), experienced, best of references, desires position. MISS D. R. HOGAN, 136 Hampshire st., Cambridge, Mass. 17
STENOGRAPHER, efficient, experienced, with knowledge of stenography, would like desirable permanent position. MISS MARGARET CASWELL, 419 Boylston st., Boston. 17
STUDENT would exchange work for room and board; write letters, sew, wait on table or assist in household, accustomed to use of typewriter. MISS NINA O'NEILL, 79 Beacon st., Boston. 14
WANTED by capable, refined woman, sewing in a family; can assist in housework when not sewing; good worker; in or out of town; good references. S. M. SHIPLEY, 15 Notre Dame st., Boston. 17
WANTED—Work by the day in Boston or suburbs; references given. MRS. M. L. LEWIS, 716 Shawmut av., Roxbury, Mass. 17
WANTED—Housework of any kind excepting cooking, by young woman from West End; references. MRS. E. E. EIDA LUKE, 706 Columbus av., Suite 1, Boston. 17
WANTED—Position as managing housekeeper, or working without laundry, or as companion to go south for the winter. Reference by letter only. ALLEN, 33 Pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass. 15
WANTED—Position to do plain sewing and mending by the day or week. MISS FRATTE, J. FRASER, 10 Rutland st., Boston. Tel. B. 742-R. 17
WANTED—Position in a quiet home; for child or baby, or light housekeeping; companionable and reliable; references exchanged. MISS THEODORA JOHN, 133 Austin st., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 703-S. 15
WANTED—Dressmaking by the day; colored girl; good reference as to cutting, fitting, making over, also plain sewing. DAISY ALLEN, 104 Dartmouth st., Boston. 17
WANTED—General housework in small family of adults; wages \$2; good references. Write, ANNA CALDBECK, 99 Vine st., Saugus, Mass. 17
WANTED—Position as companion or mother's helper in small family by an American woman; will accept small salary with a good home. MRS. A. B. WARD, 150 Babcock st., Brookline, Mass. 20

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Chamber or second work, waiting, etc., or would go out by the day; thoroughly domesticated; good references. MISS ROSA NEWBY, 90 Appleton st., Boston. Mass. 17
WANTED—Position to do morning work or care for apartments. GRACE M. WILLIS, 105 Warwick st., Boston. 17
WANTED—Position as attendant or assistant to a lady going to California; can furnish best of references. MISS ALMA C. HILL, 28 Irons av., E. Lynn, Mass. 20
WANTED—Morning work in apartment house by well recommended woman. BESSIE WADDELL, 681 Shawmut av., Boston. 17
WANTED—By middle-aged woman of refinement (American) position to care for infant, young child or adult. MRS. EDITH S. CHASE, 14 Buckingham st., Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 4493-W. 17
WANTED—Position as attendant companion by refined, experienced lady from down East; willing to assist light housework; best references. MISS A. B. WADDELL, 681 Shawmut av., North Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 577-W. 17

ICE HEARING IS TO BE RESUMED IN NOVEMBER

Dealers Say They Do Not Make Much Profit and Advise Electric Power Companies Not to Enter Field for That Reason

Witnesses who were not heard yesterday in the investigation of the plan to have the state take control of the ice business and to permit electric light and power companies to engage in the manufacture of the product have been asked to appear before the special commission at an early date in November, at which time the sessions will be resumed. The public service and the gas and electric light commissions with Atty.-Gen. Thomas J. Boynton comprise the special commission.

At the sessions in Ford building yesterday ice dealers and public officials from various parts of the state were present.

In the afternoon E. L. Clark of Springfield, now a manufacturer of ice and formerly engaged in the electric power business, could see nothing in common between the two lines of business.

"We sell our ice at \$3 per ton to the dealer on the platform," he said, "and less than \$1 of that represents the cost of power. The same ice retails at perhaps \$8 a ton. An ice company manufacturing ice is in a much better position than is an electric company which tries to take over such a business. In fact I can see nothing in common between the two, and the inducements for power companies to take up the business are infinitesimal."

E. M. Bond of the Walker Ice Company of Worcester, speaking against the measure, said: "There has been nothing in the ice business in Fitchburg, and in Worcester its history has been one of continued dissipation of capital invested. 'With the varying costs of harvesting from year to year and the difference in labor prices, how is it going to be possible for the state successfully to regulate the business?'" he asked.

Frank H. Atwood of Wakefield declared that he has not made 6 per cent on \$35,000 capital invested in 20 years of business, and frequently he sells ice from New Hampshire at a loss.

Louis G. Holt of Lawrence said: "Last summer we bought some ice in Bangor for \$3.25 per ton, paid \$1.80 freightage on it to Lawrence, and, after about 25 per cent shrinkage, sold the balance at \$5 per ton."

Denies Agreement

Roland G. Hopkins of Brookline, president of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers Association, was closely questioned as to the connection of the American Ice Company and the Boston Ice Company, of which he is an officer. The former owns the latter, he said, but supplies little or no ice to Massachusetts except what the Boston company buys. He denied that there was any agreed division of territory by ice companies in Boston. The Boston Ice Company owns the independent Ice Company and together they handle about 75 per cent of the ice business in Boston, according to Mr. Hopkins' estimate.

The disadvantage of supervision to the dealer, he said, would be largely in delay on decisions from a commission. Everett E. Stone, a member of the public service commission, by questioning the speakers, brought out the fact that distribution covers by far the greater cost of ice to the consumer. It was variously estimated at from 70 to 80 per cent.

AN advertisement fulfilling the conditions expressed in the Coupon at the left will be run free for six days in this department. The offer does not apply to advertisements for work to be done at home, nor to those soliciting business patronage, nor to those in which the compensation is paid "on commission." State your "want" in twenty words, attach the Coupon, entirely filled out, with letter of reference and mail to the Monitor Employment Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

NEW U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY MEETS PRESENT OFFICIAL

George W. Anderson Confers With Asa P. French Preliminary to Taking Up His Duties

George W. Anderson, the incoming United States district attorney for the Boston district, confers this afternoon with Asa P. French, the retiring district attorney, preliminary to the transfer of the actual administration of the local federal office.

Each of the cases pending at the time of the transfer of incumbents is to be studied and routine work discussed. It is to be decided when Mr. Anderson shall take office. On the date selected he will present his commission to the district court in the federal building and take the oath of office.

It is the desire of Mr. French to close as many cases as may be possible before leaving office. The actual work in the hands of the district attorney in this district is so great that Mr. Anderson will find much to demand his attention on the first day in office.

Whether any changes will be made in the personnel of the office is not known, though an incoming district attorney has full authority to do so. Mr. French made no changes when he received his commission from Attorney-General Moody. It is not believed that the different political affiliations of the new incumbent will result in a new policy.

PLOWSHARES MADE OF SWORDS GIVEN TO U. S. SENATORS

WASHINGTON—Swinging the handles of swords, whose blades had been turned into miniature plowshares by order of the secretary of state, Senators William Alden Smith and McChesney made an ostentatious entry into the Senate chamber Wednesday, after a meeting of the foreign relations committee, in which the Nicaraguan treaty had been discussed.

In the committee every member had been presented the handle of a discarded army sword. With the gifts from Secretary Bryan were notes stating that the blades had been made into plowshare paperweights for ambassadors and ministers of other nations who had signed peace commission treaties with the United States.

The Republicans refused to make peace with the secretary in their dispute over the Nicaraguan treaty, whereby the United States would obtain the Nicaraguan canal route and naval station rights in the Bay of Fonseca for a consideration of \$3,000,000. The committee lacked one of a quorum, and the Democrats vainly sought unanimous consent to poll absent members in a vote on the treaty.

TENDER WILL BE NAMED BUSHNELL

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The government is to give the name of David Bushnell, a revolutionary war hero, to one of the submarine tenders now under construction, and which is soon to be launched. Bushnell was graduated from Yale in 1775, and during the revolutionary war he invented and built a submarine boat. It has been customary for the navy department to designate a descendant of the person after whom such boats are named, usually a young woman, to act as sponsor for the vessel, and it is now on the lookout for somebody who may act in that capacity for the Bushnell. The department invites anybody having information concerning the descendants of Bushnell to communicate with the secretary's office.

MICHIGAN BEATS SECOND ELEVEN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Michigan scored five touchdowns in a scrimmage against the reserves and freshman eleven Wednesday. Coach Yost drove the varsity hard in an effort to find a satisfactory solution of his line problem for the Syracuse and Harvard games.

Syracuse showed such strength at Princeton that the Wolverines are expected a hard game. The Michigan A. C. Saturday will prove much stronger than Vanderbilt, but Yost's real concern is the eastern games, despite the fact that the M. A. C. last year beat the varsity.

WISCONSIN DROPS ALL CREW CONTESTS

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin regents have adopted without change the recommendation of the faculty that intercollegiate rowing contests be temporarily discontinued pending further development of intramural athletic sports. This means that Wisconsin will not be represented by crews in the Poughkeepsie regatta next year.

TELLS ADVERTISING COST

Showing that advertising raises the quality of goods put on the market, George W. Hopkins of New York declared before the Rotary Club at the Hotel Nottingham last evening that advertisers in America spend \$616,000,000 a year in publicity work.

LETTER CARRIERS GET INCREASE

A list of 32 letter carriers whose salaries were increased \$100 was given out by Postmaster William F. Murray yesterday. Recommendations for the increases were made by Postmaster Mansfield before he retired Oct. 1.

PROFIT IN MILK TESTIFIED TO BE IN RETAIL TRADE

Witnesses at State House Inquiry Say Massachusetts Farmers Must Sell Direct to Get Advantage—Lack of System Told

Massachusetts farmers who do not retail their own milk cannot produce it profitably, according to testimony brought out at the public hearing at the State House today conducted jointly by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the state board of agriculture, federal agricultural department, and the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Evidence was given that the farmers of the eastern section of the state at least do not keep a regular system of accounting. For the most part the witnesses could not tell what it cost them to produce a quart of milk or what their labor income amounted to. The methods of maintaining the herd and of disposing of the milk varied greatly.

There were farmers who kept a small number of cows on a few acres and those who operated on a larger scale, some who were building up a registered stock farm and were not depending upon the sale of milk to bring returns, some who sold at wholesale and others who retailed their own milk, even buying an extra quantity from neighboring producers to supply their customers.

Two women were present and one gave the experience and aims of her husband and herself in establishing a stock farm. She said they could not possibly subsist on the production of milk alone.

The hearing room was crowded with milk producers and those interested in the testimony when Charles M. Gardner of Westfield, chairman of the dairy bureau of the state board of agriculture, opened the meeting.

He introduced John C. Orcutt, secretary of the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who explained the purpose of the hearings. A meeting is scheduled for Friday at Worcester and Saturday at Springfield. Ryan Wayburn, a Boston attorney, questioned the farmers for the chamber.

That the producer's knowledge of the factors governing a businesslike operation of a dairy farm was very limited was the trend of the answers to questions asked by Mr. Wayburn.

Among those present were H. D. Forbes, vice-president of the National Shawsheen Club; John C. Ruggles, Richard Hittinger, George Ellis of the chamber committee; Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture; Professor Ferguson of Amherst, Henry C. Hall, an inspector, and Richard F. Bates, secretary of the New England Milk Producers Association.

Mr. Orcutt said that the United States department of agriculture has announced that the people of Massachusetts consume more milk per capita than any other people in the world.

The chamber of commerce, Mr. Orcutt said, desires to ascertain the cost of milk production through the evidence submitted by the producers. E. B. Hutchings of Stoughton, said he had 30 acres of land and kept 15 cows, having reduced his stock from 50 head. The total cost per day for 82 cents a cow and the average production 10 quarts of milk. He has made no allowance for his investment. The profit of 40 cows a year was \$2000, but he had not included his expenses. He pays from \$125 to \$140 for each cow. He had not figured the cost of distributing the milk.

Howard Snelling of Lincoln has a herd. He will increase this as an investment in stock. If raising for milk he would derive no profit.

R. B. Byker of Waltham, who has a herd of 40 cows, declared his profit would be sufficient only to pay a first-class foreman. He superintends his farm, charges no salary for his service, and his total profit is but \$1500 a year.

James Leonard of North Andover, who has 30 cows, said there would not be a living profit for him if he employed help.

HEARING IS GIVEN ON BOILER RULES

A hearing was given by the Massachusetts board of boiler rules at the State House today, which brought together a large attendance of mechanical engineers, operating engineers, boiler insurance men and the boiler makers.

It was a general and free discussion on the proposed changes in the steam boiler rules, and an exchange of opinions on boiler pressures, shearing strength of rivets, hydrostatic pressures, steam domes, fusible plugs, safety valves and classification of boilers. Representatives of organizations asked for delay.

LIMITED STOP CAR SERVICE PLANNED

Limited stop car service on the Norfolk-Dudley street line will be started tomorrow night.

This service is to be maintained at night during the rush hours, when the cars will run direct to Grove Hall square without a stop and from there to the end of the line will continue as usual.

BOY SCOUTS SAVE FORESTS

Boy scouts and residents of towns as well as officials in various parts of the state are extinguishing forest, brush and grass fires. Twenty-two boys from Waltham are doing duty on the border line between Lincoln and Weston and hundreds of men are engaged putting out fires in a large area outside of Greater Boston.

GERMAN PRIZE MAY BE ADDED TO BOSTON SERVICE

Bucknall Bros., steamship brokers, who now operate a fleet of vessels under the British flag in the Boston-Calcutta trade, are considering the purchase of the German steamer Schneefels, it was learned here today. The Schneefels was bound from Calcutta and Colombo to Boston with a valuable cargo of gunnies, and burlaps, when she was captured by the British and taken to Gibraltar.

Shipping interests here are optimistic, and claim the action of the British prize court in ordering the sale of the Schneefels, will tend to facilitate the plan to bring the vessel to Boston. Appraisers of the prize court have placed a value of \$316,000 on the steamer, while the cargo is figured at \$34,615.

WOMEN CALLED JUST AS GOOD AT FARMING AS MEN

WICHITA, Kan.—Women are just as efficient farmers as men, Miss Pearl Mitchell of Columbia, Mo., declared Wednesday at the International Dry Farming Congress. Miss Mitchell has been a farmer 17 years, and said that there are 200,000 successful women farmers in the United States.

The International Dry Farming Congress and the International Congress of Farm Women, an auxiliary organization, were entirely separated on the request of the women's organization.

SALEM ORDERED TO PAY DOCK DAMAGE

SALEM, Mass.—James W. Sullivan, acting as master in two suits of Charlotte Fairfield against the city for filling a dock with sewage, awarded her \$12,993.10 today. The court still has to confirm or amend the finding.

Five suits have been tried in the same case, three of which the claimant has won. Apart from the latest award she has recovered about \$25,000. It is said the city will now have to purchase it to extend Derby street.

MAYOR ORDERS WORK ON STREETS

Extension and widening of Temple street, West Roxbury, was authorized by Mayor Curley today. The improvement will cost about \$60,000. The city will pay \$8893.98 damages and will assess \$26,136.92 for better

Real Estate Market

Title to one of those large six-story stone front mercantile houses changed hands today, situated at 47 and 48 South Market street near Commercial street, and extending through to number 6 Chatham street in the market district. It was owned by Richard M. Bradley et al., trustees, and carries an assessment of \$80,000 including \$60,000 valuation on 1500 square feet of land. William P. Natalie is the purchaser.

SOUTH END ESTATES SOLD

Daniel Goodnow has taken title from Harris Wolfe, to an estate numbered 5 Wellington street near Columbus avenue, consisting of a 3-story and basement well front brick dwelling standing on 1980 square feet of land. All taxed on \$6600, of which the lot carries \$2500.

Daniel Goodnow also purchased from the same grantor a 4-story and basement well front brick dwelling at 28 Dartmouth street near Montgomery street valued at \$9200 with \$4000 applying on the land.

In connection with the above transactions, the grantee has transferred to Harris Wolfe as part payment, the premises numbered 259 Shawmut avenue near Bradford street, being a 3 1/2-story brick dwelling house worth \$3800 and the 1200 square feet of land carrying an additional amount of \$2700.

Final papers have been filed at the recorder's office covering the sale of William G. Peck, owner, of two 1/2-story frame houses located 16 Rutland street corner of Cumston street, to Louis Levin. Total taxed value \$8300, including \$3800 on the 2048 square feet of land.

Another property changing hands in the South End is described as a 2 1/2-story brick dwelling located No. 12 Lawrence street, near Berkeley street, taxed to the Rebecca Bigelow estate at \$4000, of which \$1600 is the value of 603 square feet of land. James B. Fitzgerald is the buyer, deed coming through William J. McCarthy.

SALE IN JAMAICA PLAIN

It is reported today that Mary F. Stokes has sold her dwelling house at number 98 Brookside avenue, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, to Robert W. Bulman and wife for their own occupancy. There is a large lot of land comprising 7038 square feet and the total assessment is \$3400.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Dorchester av., 1718-1725, ward 24; Mary E. O'Hearn, Geo. L. Cook; brick stores, Willow st., 10 rear, ward 23; Roy F. Payson; brick repair shop.
Peter Parley rd., 30, ward 22; Wm. A. McPherson, A. P. Brodin; frame dwelling.
Medford st., 8, ward 8; Bowker, Torrey et al.; alter mfg.
Harrison av., 200, cor. 202 Dover st., ward 9; Max Goldberg, J. A. Halloran; alter store and dwelling.
Spring st. and Charles river, ward 23; Geo. R. Lent, W. A. Lent; alter storage.

HARVARD LEADERS GIVE ESTIMATE OF NEW DORMITORIES

President Lowell and Others Write in Praise of Their Establishment in College Paper

Praise is given the freshman dormitories at Harvard College in the Bulletin, the issue of which is devoted today almost entirely to a discussion of this subject by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, C. A. Coolidge '81 and Dean Yeomans.

The Harvard Crimson has announced the election of K. B. Emerson of New York to the board of editors. These members of the editorial staff were appointed managing editors: Percival F. Reniers, Pittsburg; Dwight H. Ingram, Chicago; and Robert H. Stiles, Fitchburg.

The sophomore class, according to the report of Secretary Wilcox, shows a balance of \$1368, with all debts paid. The Red Book, the annual publication of the freshman class, added \$605 to the bank account. The total revenue was \$2325, while the expenditures did not quite reach the \$1000 mark. This included the cost of entertainments and the deficit on the class dinner.

Y. M. C. A. AUXILIARIES IN SECOND DAY OF CONFERENCE

This is the second day of the general conference of the Y. M. C. A. auxiliaries of New England being held at the First Methodist church in Everett, marking the silver anniversary of the founding of the auxiliaries.

Sessions started at 9:30 this morning when Mrs. J. H. Safford of Lawrence gave an address on "The Second Mile." This was followed by reports from the secretaries of all the Y. M. C. A. auxiliaries in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and several from Maine and Vermont.

Discussion of the County Association, in charge of D. C. Drew, state secretary of county work, occupied the remainder of the morning session.

Following the dinner at noontime, served by the women of the First Methodist church, the sessions reopened. The annual election of the conference officers the latter part of the afternoon will close the session.

The afternoon speakers on the program and their topics were: "The Service of the Kingdom," by George E. Day,

SHIPPING NEWS

There was little change in wholesale prices at the fish pier today. Several trips of fresh groundfish were brought in, but total receipts of haddock were only about 96,000 pounds, and 38,500 cod. Arrivals: Str Wave 31,000 pounds, schrs Commonwealth 44,200, Elva L. Spurling 20,000, Mary De Costa 61,000, Fannie Belle Atwood 29,200, Viking 12,000, Malicious Enos 6500, Olivia Sears 4300, Patriot 16,000, Flavia 16,300, Rita A. Viator 7100, and Georgia 30,000. The Mary De Costa also had 1500 halibut, Wave 1200 soles, 14,000 scrod, and Georgia, 10,000 halibut, 4000 salt fish. Quotations to dealers per hundredweight: Haddock \$3.25, steak cod \$8.75, market cod \$3.75, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$2.55, medium hake \$2.25 and cusk \$2.25.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were: Schooner Gossip from Green Bank 30,000 pounds fresh halibut, 3000 salt and 5000 fresh fish; Teaser from Portland 16,000 fresh, 20,000 salt fish; torchers 10 barrels fresh herring, and the Flora L. Oliver with 70,000 and Ralph Brown with an equal amount of fresh fish from Boston. The Teaser landed 16,000 pounds halibut at Portland.

After being laid up at Long wharf for a week for repairs to her boilers, the government port boat General Thomas S. Jesup resumed service today with the 7 a. m. trip to harbor forts.

Investigation into the recent sinking of the schooner Alma E. A. Holmes off the Graves light has been completed by the United States steamboat inspectors and evidence forwarded to Washington. No claims have been filed by the owner of the sailing vessel, Joseph Holmes, Jr., of Toms River, N. J. It is believed that the craft will be a total loss. The Gresham is hunting for the wreck.

Cable advices received here today announce the arrival of the White Star steamer Arabic at Liverpool yesterday. The vessel left Boston Oct. 6.

With a cargo of bananas, the Norwegian steamer Bowden, Captain Henrik, arrived today from Port Antonio, Jamaica, and tied up at Long wharf this afternoon to discharge. It is reported that she will go from here to Scandinavia.

THIRD CARGO FROM BUENOS AIRES AND RIVER PLATE HERE

The third cargo arriving here from Buenos Aires and River Plate ports since Wednesday morning, came in today aboard the British steamer Hesperides, Capt. Edwin C. Lee. Others were the Telefora, and Loppersum. The Hesperides was the first vessel to leave Buenos Aires after the European war began, and she did not leave until Sept. 1. The two other vessels arrived here ahead of her however, as they came direct or called at few other ports, while the Hesperides called at four other ports.

Captain Lee said that all German steamers at Buenos Aires hauled out from the docks into the stream and anchored, and the fine new docks of that port were practically empty, an illustration, he said, of the strength of the German trade. The Hesperides had carried 130 sacks of mail for all over the world and left them at Cienfuegos, Cuba, to be sent ahead by faster vessels. At that port the Hesperides also discharged a great quantity of beef. She brought only 250 tons of freight to Boston, and has about 1000 tons for New York. Upon arrival there was no berth available, and she anchored in the stream.

Cargo includes 65 cases of plaster models for the Argentine consulate at New York, said to be of Aztec archeological specimens and mercantile models. She also has shipments of fertilizer, horns, feathers, hides, wool, etc. The Hesperides left Montevideo Oct. 3, Barbados Sept. 24, Cienfuegos Oct. 3 and Havana Oct. 9.

LIQUOR SIGNS IN CARS OPPOSED

Liquor advertising signs in the street cars are protested by the Tremont Temple Baptist and the Park Street churches in a resolution adopted by both churches.

BOSTON ECONOMIC CLUB MEETS OCT. 20

At the dinner of the Boston Economic Club Oct. 20, at the American House, the subject discussed will be "The Present International Situation as Affecting the Industry and Commerce of the United States." The speakers will be A. W. Goughless of St. Louis, Mo., Albert Green Dunca, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, and William H. Lincoln, president of the club. Mr. Lincoln, who will preside, will speak of the value of the merchant marine.

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"The first obligation of public utilities engaged in transportation is service to the public," it was stated, "and the first essential of service is safety. Regulated private ownership and operation of electric railways is more conducive to good service than government ownership and operation because the latter are incompatible with administrative initiative, economy and efficiency and with the

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Hesperides (Br), Lee, Montevideo via Barbados, Cienfuegos and Havana.
Str Katahdin, Macbeth, Jacksonville and Charleston.
Str H F Dimock, Crowell, New York.
Str Belfast, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Chas F Mayer, Machen, Portsmouth, N. H., for Baltimore.
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Bowden (Nor), Henriksen, Port Antonio, Jam.
Str Hampden, Crowley, Baltimore.
Str Junata, James, Norfolk.
Str Ightr Eureka, Benner, Newburyport.
Str Ightr Herbert, Rickes, Ipswich, Mass.
Schr Edith M Thompson, Holmes, Boothbay, Me.
Cleared
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str Belfast, Brown, Bangor.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Sails
Strs Sussex (Br) Marcellus via New York; Newton, Baltimore; Carolyn, Baltimore; Nantucket, Norfolk; Grecian, Philadelphia; Transportation, Baltimore; Chas F Mayer do twg bgs Nos 7 and 17.
Tugs Nottingham, New York, twg by L & W B C C No 9 via Salem; Scranton, do twg bgs Pohatcong, Poccon and Tobyhanna; Albert J Stones do twg bgs Albany and Edgewater; Watuppa, do twg bgs Allentown, Bristol and Remus; W H Yerkes, Lynn; Juno, Rockport, Mass.
Str Ightr Herbert, Ipswich; Eureka, Newburyport.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
BALTIMORE, Oct. 14—Arrived, str Tordenskjold, Daquiri.
Sailed, strs Merrimack, Jacksonville via Savannah; Vincennes do Galveston.
CHARLESTON, S C, Oct. 14—Sailed, str Anglo Colombian, St John, N. B.
Arrived, strs Fram, Philadelphia; Mohawk, Jacksonville, and left for New York.

NORFOLK, Oct. 14—Arrd schr E Starr Jones, northern port.
Sld strs Calorie, Dartmouth f o; East Point, Liverpool; schr Annie, Charleston.
PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 14—Sld str J M Guffey, Philadelphia.
PENSACOLA, Oct. 14—Arrd str Richmond, Belize.
Sld schr Edna V Pickles, Havana.
PORT TAMPA, Oct. 14—Arrd str Olivette, Havana and Key West.
Sld schr Henry F Kreger, Colberth, Norfolk; bgs S O Co No 88, Port Arthur.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—Arrd, battleship South Carolina, Hampton Roads; strs Jos J Cuneo, Port Antonio; Longsack, Huella; Vinland, San Andreas; Kish, Norfolk; Lassell, Tampa; Pawnee, New York; bgs Doris, Buenos Aires.
Cld, str City of Durham, New York; Currier, Porto Païre; Ella, New York; News, Missouri; London; Tuscan, Savannah and Jacksonville; schrs Republic, Point-a-Pitre; Carrie A Lane, Mayport.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 14—Arrd, str Essex, Providence, and left on return.
CHARLESTON, S C, Oct. 14—Arrd, strs Carib, Boston, and sld for Jacksonville.
NORFOLK, Oct. 14—Sailed, str Gloucester, Boston.

Arrd, str Coastwise, Boston, and cleared to return; schrs Northland, Portsmouth; Lyman H. Law, Providence.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—Arrd, schrs J Howell Leeds, St John, N. B.; Ruth E. Merrill, Portland; Frank Brainerd, Portland, Conn; Benjamin A. Van Brunt, Portsmouth.
Cleared, str Lexington, Boston.

PORTLAND, Me, Oct. 14—Arrd, strs Dalton Hall, Plymouth; schrs Edward J Lawrence, Newport News; Laura & Marion, New Harbor; Ralph K Grant, do, for Gloucester; Mary E Smith, Chatham.
Sld, 13, strs Glencliffe, Chatham; schrs Cassel, Friendship, Furitan, Bar Harbor; C M Gilmer, Boothbay.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 14—Sld, str Norfolk, Norfolk.
ROCKLAND, Oct. 15—Sld, schrs Storm Petrel, Bangor, Edward Stewart, Stockton; Maud S, Millbridge.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14—Arrd, str City of Atlanta, Boston.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Today—Strs San Guglielmo, Naples; Brilliant, New Orleans; Momus, do; Philadelphia, Caracas and Lagayra, and San Juan; Dagel, Tu'pan; Petroline, Santiago, Cienfuegos, etc; Nora, Sanchez.

Speaking at a Progressive rally in Associate hall, Lowell, last night, Charles S. Bird said a proper central purchasing agency for the state would

proper development of cities through the extension of transportation lines. In the interest of the public and good service local transportation should be monopoly and should be subject to regulations and protection by the state rather than by local authorities.

Another paragraph set forth that the relations of adequate wages to efficient operation should always be recognized, but that the railways should be protected against excessive demands of labor and strikes.

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ELECTRIC RAILWAY MEN SAY FIRST DUTY OF ROADS IS SAFETY

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PRIMARY VOTE TIE, COMMITTEE TO MAKE CHOICE

(Continued from page one)

Boston, present committeeman, 529; Charles J. Beatey of Boston 213.

In the Berkshire district where there was no nomination for state committeeman the name of John H. Waterhouse of North Adams was written on the ballot by 26 voters and he was declared elected. It was said at the Republican state headquarters that he will accept the election.

Other Changes in Ranks

There will be many other changes in the committees' ranks. Some of the members did not seek reelection, and their places were filled at the primaries. New members by districts follow:

Franklin-Hampshire, Lyman W. Griswold of Greenfield replaces John W. Haigis of Greenfield; fourth Essex, Samuel L. Porter of Amesbury replaces J. Franklin Batchelder of Haverhill; fourth Middlesex, Charles Bruce of Everett replaces Frank D. Stevens of Malden; first Essex, Joshua Mills of Lynn replaces Hiram E. Miller of Lynn; Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden, T. Ellis Ramsdell replaces Henry P. Field of Northampton; third Bristol, Charles O. Brightman of New Bedford replaces David L. Parker of New Bedford; first Suffolk, Earnest Acker of Revere replaces Harry W. James of Chelsea; second Suffolk, Joseph J. Dennison of Boston replaces William O. D. Grace of Boston; fifth Suffolk, Francis R. Bangs of Boston replaces William H. S. Squire of Boston; eighth Suffolk, Richard F. Andrews of Boston replaces Dr. Charles F. Mains of Boston; third Worcester, George R. Wallace, Jr., of Fitchburg replaces John B. Fallow of Fitchburg; fourth Worcester, Paul Whitin of Northbridge replaces Charles J. Batchelder of East Douglas.

Members reelected to the committee were: Edward A. Thurston of Fall River, chairman, Walter O. Luscombe of Falmouth, William G. Clark of Gloucester, George A. Bacon of Springfield, treasurer, Frederick Childs of Holyoke, William F. Garcelon of Newton, William R. Davis of Cambridge, Adelbert B. Messer of Concord, Edwin T. McKnight of Merford, Louis Pfeiffer of Bedford, Jesse B. Baxter of Milton, Payson Dana of Brookline, James T. Kirby of Whitman, Horace E. Keith of Brockton, Virgilio Lombardi of Boston, Thomas Grieve of Boston, Willard W. Hibbard of Boston, Frank B. Hall of Worcester, secretary, and Charles T. Tatman of Worcester.

Urges Economy

"High Cost of Government" was the subject of Samuel W. McCall's speech as the Republican candidate for Governor at a rally in Washington hall, Greenfield, last night. He said the state tax was six times as large this year as it was 12 years ago, a tax which does not fall on the wealthy alone but on all residents of the state. Responsibility for the big increase in the tax over that of 1912 was placed on the Democratic state administration.

Charles L. Burrill, Republican candidate for treasurer, replied to remarks of Treasurer Frederick W. Mansfield about Mr. Burrill being a director of a national bank. Mr. Burrill declared the training one received in such a position was an excellent one for a state treasurer.

Other speakers were Albert P. Langtry, candidate for secretary of the commonwealth, Congressman Allen T. Treadway, candidate for reelection, and Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville. John W. Haigis of Greenfield, candidate for the Senate, presided. A reception at the board of selectmen's room preceded the rally.

Progressive Rally

At the Progressive rally in Bloomfield hall, Dorchester, last night, Joseph Walker, candidate for Governor, and James P. Magenis, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, scored special privileges for a part of the nation and said the Progressive party aimed to do equal rights and opportunities. Mr. Walker questioned whether the Republicans, if returned to power at Washington, would enact a tariff bill which differed from the Payne-Aldrich bill.

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save the commonwealth \$1,000,000 yearly. Other speakers at the Lowell rally were: Daniel Cosgrove, William N. Osgood, Charles H. Hobson, Dr. Clarence B. Livingston, Peter Caddell and P. A. Brosseau.

At the close of the period for registration on the voting lists in Boston last night there were 111,335 voters entitled to participate at the election Nov. 3, an increase of 2076 over the total registration a year ago. The number of new names added to the roll since the primaries in September was 4157.

Table of Registration

A tabulation of the registration follows:

Ward	1913	1914	Supply	Elect.	State
Ward 1	5,035	5,035	157	5,177	1914
Ward 2	2,824	2,783	57	2,840	1914
Ward 3	2,824	2,783	41	2,716	1914
Ward 4	2,073	2,088	30	2,048	1914
Ward 5	2,182	2,119	33	2,132	1914
Ward 6	1,574	1,590	99	1,564	1914
Ward 7	3,512	3,383	207	3,556	1914
Ward 8	3,081	2,855	104	3,050	1914
Ward 9	3,206	2,831	103	2,934	1914
Ward 10	3,512	3,383	207	3,556	1914
Ward 11	3,542	3,242	207	3,500	1914
Ward 12	3,539	3,103	180	3,322	1914
Ward 13	2,038	2,153	40	2,078	1914
Ward 14	4,117	4,153	55	4,208	1914
Ward 15	3,654	3,597	47	3,644	1914
Ward 16	4,036	3,965	84	4,049	1914
Ward 17	3,084	2,900	140	3,040	1914
Ward 18	4,848	4,848	125	4,973	1914
Ward 19	12,378	12,383	351	12,610	1914
Ward 20	6,116	6,174	107	6,371	1914
Ward 21	5,143	5,143	213	5,356	1914
Ward 22	6,821	7,022	322	7,354	1914
Ward 23	8,105	8,180	307	8,577	1914
Ward 24	5,267	5,247	325	4,922	1914
Ward 25	2,814	2,704	104	2,868	1914
Totals	100,250	107,178	4,157	111,335	1914

Similar increases in registration occurred in many other places in the state. Reports from Malden show an increase of 225 voters over those of 1913, making a total registration of 7328. Melrose's registration total increased from 3365 in 1913 to 3418 this year. The total in Medford jumped from 4948 last year to 5198 this year.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings		Sailings from Rotterdam	
EASTBOUND		New Amsterdam, for New York.....	
Sailings from New York		Roermond, for New York.....	
Kronland, for Mediterranean ports		Brabant, for New York.....	
*Oscar II., Copenhagen.....		Sailings from Genoa	
Samlund, for London.....		America, for New York.....	
Hættelie, for London.....		Stampania, for New York.....	
Pannonia, for Glasgow.....		Sailings from Bergen	
St. Paul, for Liverpool.....		Kristiansfjord, for New York.....	
Hættelie, for Genoa, for Naples.....		Sailings from Copenhagen	
*Rochester, for London.....		United States, for New York.....	
Bergensfjord, for Bergen.....		Transpacific Sailings	
Madonna, for Naples-Marselles.....		Sailings from San Francisco	
San Guglielmo, for Genoa.....		*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu.....	
California, for Bordeaux.....		*Mongolia, for Hongkong.....	
Baltic, for Liverpool.....		Sonoma, for Sydney.....	
*Olympic, for London.....		*Manoa, for Honolulu.....	
*Mauretania, for Liverpool.....		Sailings from Seattle	
Hellig Øia, Copenhagen.....		*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong.....	
Italia, for Glasgow.....		Mexico Maru, for Hongkong.....	
Minnesota, for London.....		*Tatibuy, for Manila.....	
New York, for Liverpool.....		Sailings from Vancouver	
Campania, for London.....		*Empress of India, for Hongkong.....	
*Verona, for Naples-Genoa.....		*Monteagle, for Hongkong.....	
La Touraine, for Havre.....		*Niagara, for Sydney.....	
Campania, for London.....		EASTBOUND	
Europa, for Naples-Genoa.....		Sailings from Hongkong	
Adriatic, for Liverpool.....		China, for San Francisco.....	
Rotterdam, for London.....		Sailings from Honolulu.....	
*Duca Degli Abruzzi, for Genoa.....		Matsonia, for San Francisco.....	
Potsdam, for Rotterdam.....		Lurline, for San Francisco.....	
*Philadelph., for London.....		Sailing from Sydney	
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen.....			
Chicago, for Havre.....			
*Holland, for London.....			
Minnesota, for London.....			
Caserta, for Naples.....			
*Lancaster, for London.....			
*Carpathia, for Naples-Patras.....			

Financial and Trade News of World Investments

SITUATION IN EXCHANGE NOT EASILY SEEN

Ordinary Standards Do Not Serve for Purpose of Comparison—Unfavorable Market Discourages Imports

NEW YORK—Many financiers and economists are said to have been misled in endeavoring to fathom the extraordinary situation in foreign exchange by ordinary standards. They formed an excessive estimate of this country's indebtedness to Europe, and the extent to which liquidation from abroad was conducted prior to the closing of the stock exchanges. A sidelight on the situation is afforded by what occurred on the eve of the war which resulted in the downfall of Napoleon.

On the day London received the news of Bonaparte's return from Elba, bills in London advanced about 10 per cent, a much more violent advance than any in exchange markets this year. To correspond to it, demand sterling would have to advance nearly 50 cents in the pound, in a day. The rise then did not result from liquidation of securities by the continent, nor from an unfavorable English trade situation. Neither did it represent difficulty of sending gold. It arose from anticipated difficulty of procuring the metal for shipment at a later date, expectation being that there would be a large increase of remittances during the war, for subsidies and support of armies, and that exports would be so rapid as to prevent replenishment. The same considerations had weight at the outbreak of the present war, and every effort was made to meet future export needs by shipments in advance. There were many devices to attract gold from this country to countries where there would ultimately be a much greater need of it and advantage was taken of all of them. The situation brought about an abnormal condition in exchange; but the high rates of exchange may prove beneficial in keeping down exports of gold, and at the same time producing a desirable change in our trade tendencies.

The effect of an unfavorable exchange market on commerce of a country is thus described by John Stuart Mill: "A premium on bills is an extra profit to those who export. Besides the price they obtain, they draw for the amount and gain the premium. It is a diminution of profit to those who import. Besides the price of the goods, they have to pay a premium for remittance. It is an encouragement to export and a discouragement to import."

For a number of years there has been evidence of extravagance in this country in a large increase of imports. The United States was the best market to sell, the worst in which to buy. High prices attracted imports that should have been produced at home, it is said. If high exchange shuts out articles of foreign production which could be produced here, and stimulates exports of commodities, to liquidate the United States' foreign indebtedness without heavy exports of gold, the United States will be the gainer.

Later on, demand for remittance may fall off sharply; and in view of the great accumulation of gold in the Bank of England, bankers think the time may not be far off when gold being sent to Ottawa will return to New York.

BOSTON CURB PRICE CHANGES UNIMPORTANT

The curb market opened quiet this morning with but few price changes of interest. During the first hour 11 different issues were traded in with a total of about 1500 shares changing hands.

The only issues traded in during this period which were not represented on Wednesday were Nevada Douglas, and Humboldt, the former selling at 80 and 75 cents, which compares with \$1, the closing price on July 30. Humboldt was quoted at 14 cents, up 1 cent from the last previous quotation.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 51½¢, off ½¢.

LONDON—Bar silver 23½d., off ½d.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Friday unsettled, probably local rain; moderate easterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight; Friday probably local rains; moderate east winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
(8 a. m. to 5 p. m.)

Average in Boston yesterday, 50.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. to 5 p. m.)

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:50 High water, 7:37 a. m., 8:01 p. m.
Length of day, 11:38

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:34 P. M.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

National Shawmut Bank Will Send Representatives to South American Republic to Report Outlook

The National Shawmut Bank has decided to send a representative to South America to investigate and report upon trade opportunities offered New England merchants and manufacturers. The nature of this mission is indicated in the following circular letter, which has been mailed to the commercial depositors of the Shawmut, whose businesses would seem to indicate that they have already, or would have in the future, dealings with South America:

"We have arranged for an agent to represent us in Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America, through whom we will obtain general and special reports on business conditions in that country. These reports will be made at our request at any time and will cover such matters as the market for our products, the opportunities for purchasing goods in South America, and any other information which may be useful or necessary."

"While we believe that the market in South America is a valuable one, we do not think that it can be developed without expense and much work. There has been much written lately concerning methods of manufacturing and shipping goods that are wanted in South American trade, but not enough concerning the capital which South America needs perhaps more than goods, and which heretofore has been supplied by European countries. We believe that trade between the two countries can be stimulated only by careful and intelligent work."

"It is our hope that through our agent we can procure trustworthy reports which will be of value to such of our customers as are contemplating the South American field for either import or export purposes."

"Our representative leaves for Buenos Aires in 10 days, and we therefore should hear as soon as possible from such of our customers as wish to take immediate advantage of his services."

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 15)

Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—A. Schenthal of H. Pretzfelder & Co.; U. S. Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of B. J. Parker.

Chicago—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Mark; Thoro. Philadelphia—F. A. Case of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Copley Place.

Chicago—Geo. D. Chandler of Smith Wallace Shoe Co.; 181 Essex st. Denver—E. J. Matthews of W. H. Watts & Co., Ltd.; Bellevue.

Lyndonville—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co.; Four.

New York—J. W. Levison of Schwab & Levison; Essex.

Philadelphia—H. M. Abdlil of Brav Abdlil Shoe Co.; U. S. Portland, Ore.—C. J. Winchell of Krauss Bros.; U. S.

Romeo, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Boston Art Club.

San Francisco—F. E. Reedy of the Emporium; B. A. A. St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
New York—C. L. Carter, European buyer.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES ARE CANCELLED

It is understood that clearing house certificates totalling well over \$20,000,000 have been cancelled at the Boston clearing house within recent days. One of the large Boston banks was responsible for the heaviest cancellation, turning in \$1,500,000. Some of the smaller institutions sent in lots of \$50,000. All told, perhaps half a dozen institutions participated in the movement.

A general process of retirement, moreover, was started last week by all the banks with the object of getting in certificates so that practically all are now holding their own and a comparatively small sum is "outstanding" against them.

The beginning of the elimination of clearing house certificates carrying a 7.3 per cent interest charge is another concrete evidence of the improvement in the Boston credit situation and a further indication of the turn in the money tide.

BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 12:15 p. m.

Bay State Gas 11c 10c 10c
Butte London 20c 20c 20c
Calaveras 1c 1c 1c
Chief 90c 90c 90c
Crown 10c 10c 10c
Eagle Bluebell 10c 10c 10c
First National Copper 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4
Goldfield Consolidated 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4
Goldfield Merger 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
Humboldt 14c 14c 14c
Majestic 10c 10c 10c
Mexican 10c 10c 10c
Nevada Douglas 80c 80c 80c
New Baltic 80c 80c 80c
Quebec 80c 80c 80c
Old Dominion Tr Rets. 5c 5c 5c
Stewart 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4
United Verde Ex. 10c 10c 10c

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED
LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent today.

OPINIONS OF THE CHICAGO BANKERS ON THE SITUATION

CHICAGO—Charles G. Dawes, president of the Central Trust, in the course of his remarks at the Delano dinner said: "It is not wealth, but how to put wealth into motion that makes leadership."

"We must make progress slowly, rather than start the new federal reserve banks with a complication of rules."

George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental & Commercial National bank, said: "The great danger is of over-expansion of currency. The new law will present many and complicated problems which will require a high order of intelligence to solve. Chicago is signally honored in Mr. Delano's appointment. We are going to give all the support we are capable of and wish the new system all possible success."

John J. Arnold, vice-president and manager of the foreign exchange department of the First National bank, says the Paish plan is substantially the one proposed by Chicago bankers at the beginning of the war. Then the scheme was abandoned because of the inability of including Germany and Austria.

"Now, as then, the question of neutrality was always involved," said Mr. Arnold. "I saw Paul Warburg less than two weeks ago relative to the same matter of matching credits, and he again replied that he could not see how it could be done at this time."

"The visit of Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett will help the proposition, which eventually will be worked out as an international clearing house, where the debits and credits of the larger nations, anyway, can be settled. I think the prevention of gold reserve exports can be handled by the federal reserve board."

LONDON STOCKS ARE ATTRACTING MORE INTEREST

LONDON—There was a better attendance in the street today. It rained during the forenoon but the weather cleared later.

Gilt-edged investments showed steadiness with realizing in home railway shares.

Good returns caused buying of Egyptian oil securities.

Argentine rails were sold because of unfavorable annual reports. Support was furnished to rubber shares. The current sales of raw rubber are exceeding the imports.

Rates for loans and bills dropped. Today's calls were £3,250,000. Dividends amounted to £1,500,000.

DIVIDENDS OF THE PIPE LINES

NEW YORK—The reply of one of the large Standard Oil pipe line companies to a recent inquiry by a small stockholder, regarding prospects for maintaining present dividends, is as follows:

"The present European war has produced an unprecedented condition in the oil business of the United States. For the first time in history there was a complete cessation in the buying of crude oil from the producers. This has meant that the pipe lines in August suffered the worst month in history. The month that has passed was much better, as there was a resumption of buying. Now that the producers are able to sell all their oil, the outlook for the present month is encouraging."

"It is the intention of your board of directors to maintain the present rate of dividends unless conditions grow worse. However, no one can foretell the future of this war or what further effect it will have upon the oil industry. We wish we knew."

AUGUST RETURNS OF THE RAILWAYS

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission has published figures of railroads in August. Eastern roads operating 56,832 miles in August, 1914, compared with 56,789 miles in 1913, make the following showing: Operating revenues \$117,009,576, compared with \$124,764,032; operating expenses \$79,018,045, compared with \$87,756,902; net revenue \$37,991,531, compared with \$37,007,130.

For the United States at large the incomplete returns show operating revenue \$261,662,484, compared with \$273,725,097; operating expenses \$175,844,653, compared with \$188,550,834; net revenue \$85,817,831, compared with \$85,174,263.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON—The Bank of England weekly statement shows the following changes compared with the preceding week:

Total reserve £43,015,000 £2,640,000
Circulation 34,067,000 £101,000
Bullion 29,235,000 2,479,000
Other securities 109,715,000 £179,000
Other deposits 328,828,000 £1,818,000
Public deposits 23,732,000 5,880,000
Government securities 27,571,000 £400,000

*Decrease.

The proportion of the reserve to liabilities is now 26.50 per cent compared with 24.50 last week and compares with an advance from 52% to 54.30 in corresponding week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £245,020,000 compared with \$233,180,000 last week and £234,320,000 last year.

STEADY GAIN IN EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—Summary prepared by treasury department shows steady gain in balance of foreign trade favoring United States, which is expected to contribute an important factor toward easing the international situation. In one week in October favorable trade balance aggregated a little more than \$6,500,000 or in other words that the rest of the world is making the United States its creditor for an excess of goods bought at the rate of almost a million dollars a day. Showing indicates a stable condition, in which the balance in our favor promises to grow larger daily rather than smaller.

Most of the balance is due from England, not only for her own purchases, which are increasing heavily, but because of her position as a clearing house for the world.

The gold pool organized by New York bankers has proved very helpful, but it was inadequate to deal with the whole tremendous volume of transactions of which prompt liquidation in gold is demanded, hence the desire of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to confer with British economists.

Neither Secretary McAdoo nor President Wilson has any sympathy with the agitation for the issuance of bonds for the purchase of cotton.

DIVIDENDS

The Pacific Bank of New York has declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 13.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 14.

Willis Overland Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 22.

The East St. Louis & Suburban Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 17.

The Portland Gold mine has announced that its dividend for this year would be \$240,000, bringing total payments to date up to more than \$9,000,000.

The Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 17.

The Amalgamated Copper Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share for the quarter. This compared with \$1.50 a share paid three months ago. The dividend is payable Nov. 30 to stockholders of record at noon Oct. 24.

The Dorchester Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, payable today. This is the twelfth semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Deposits now exceed \$1,500,000, compared with \$1,382,770 on Oct. 31, 1913.

The Parrot Silver & Copper Company has declared a dividend of 15 cents a share on its capital stock paid out of the funds on hand received as a dividend on the Anaconda Copper Mining Company stock owned by this company, payable Nov. 30.

LOWER EARNINGS FOR LAQAWANNA STEEL COMPANY

Laqawanna Steel Company reports for quarter ended Sept. 30 last:

Operating income 1914 Increase
1913
Operating income \$196,596 \$1,642,948
Other income 107,289 90,941
Total income 303,885 1,733,889
Interest on bonds 437,425 8
Deductions 333,596 1,703,897
Deductions 323,620 1,574,485
Deficit 47,210 1,599,413

Unfilled orders on Sept. 30 were 166,344 tons, a decrease of \$9,601 from the corresponding period last year.

Nine months ending Sept. 30 last:

Operating income 1914 Increase
1913
Operating income \$631,845 \$4,313,621
Other income 268,172 287,355
Total income 900,017 4,600,976
Interest on bonds 1,312,275 453
Deductions 392,238 4,001,123
Deductions 848,033 4,005,334
Deficit 1,240,891 4,105,299
Special profit 207,201
Deficit 1,240,891 4,372,490

LARGER BUSINESS IS HANDLED BY SOUTHERN ROADS

WASHINGTON—Reports of the railroads of the United States to the interstate commerce commission for year ended June 30, 1914 shows that the South was the only section of the country that did a larger business than in the previous year.

In the eastern district gross revenues decreased \$960 per mile or 4.1 per cent. In the western district the decrease was \$440 per mile or 4.3 per cent, while in the southern district there was an increase of \$215 per mile or 2 per cent.

The increase in the operating expenses and taxes in the South was so great, however, as not only to absorb the gain in gross but to make an actual reduction in operating income of \$85 per mile or 3.2 per cent.

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

NEW YORK—Atlas Portland Cement stockholders approved proposed authorization of \$1,200,000 additional preferred and \$10,000,000 bonds.

LITTLE STEEL BUYING MIGHT TURN THE TIDE

Curtailment of Operations, but Reduction of Working Forces Is Slight—Large Exports Less Counted Upon

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: While the drift of the steel trade to a lower scale of operations is still unchecked, it is to be noted that the reduction of working forces is very slight from week to week. This gives ground for the opinion that even a small buying movement might bring a turn for the better.

As the belief grows that the war will last much longer than has been commonly thought, its unfavorable effects on American trade are more thought of, with less disposition among steel manufacturers to count on large exports to help out a home situation that was bad before the war came.

The course of the British iron industry, for example, has been disappointing. There has been a curtailment of blast furnace, steel works and rolling mill operations there, in the face of the cutting off of imports from Germany, which means that little business can be done in England by American steel companies. That British steel exports have suffered more than was looked for has caused much uneasiness. Low prices have resulted. One British rail mill has taken 30,000 tons of Australian rails and another 20,000 tons for South Africa against keen competition from Canada and presumably from this country.

In spite of duplications in published reports of export business, the orders for wire products taken by Pennsylvania and Ohio mills have reached a good total. In the past two weeks 12,000 tons of bar wire have been sent abroad and more of this business is pending, including 3000 tons for France. A Youngstown mill has sold 3000 tons of wire rods for prompt shipment to England.

With little new buying, the various lines of finished products are affected much alike. Prices for all are weak and any sales of bars, plates and shapes at 1.20c would mean 1915 delivery. For this year 1.15c is done, and on plates the equivalent of 1.10c, Pittsburgh, in the Chicago and central western districts. On bar iron 1.05c and 1c quotations by Chicago district mills continue to be heard.

Apart from a Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis inquiry for 1000 box cars, and that of the Northern Pacific for 1000 steel underframes, car works see no promise of business. Chicago reports a western road in the market for 5000 tons of rails, while sales there are scarcely 1500 tons.

The Bridge Builders and Structural Society reports that contracts taken by the bridge and structural shops of the country in September amounted to 38.5 per cent of a month's capacity, against 27.5 per cent in August. Still, the first nine months of this year show a larger total than that of the first nine months of 1913.

Scattering foreign inquiry for sheets continues. American mills are reported via London to have taken orders for 750,000 boxes of drawback tin plates. Larger canning operations, traceable to the war, have brought the mills some additional orders also.

Our London cable notes an unfilled report of American sheet bar sales in Great Britain. Prices of semi-finished steel in the central West have weakened to \$20 for billets and \$20.50 for sheet bars at Pittsburgh and \$19.50 and \$20, respectively, at Youngstown.

In cast iron pipe, competition is sharper. A Cleveland water works contract for 3250 tons was taken at \$21.20, delivered. Southern pipe makers are encouraged at the prospect of getting Pacific coast business with an \$8 rate via Panama canal, as against \$13 heretofore.

Foundry pig iron, added to the vicissitudes of many months, has now to contend with new low prices for cast scrap. The cheapness of the latter has led foundrymen to use increasing amounts in their mixtures, so that the consumption of foundry iron has fallen off considerably. Some inquiry has appeared in the central West for foundry iron for first quarter delivery, but makers are unwilling to quote today's prices. Cincinnati reports two sales amounting to 5000 tons for this year and early 1915.

An inquiry for 1000 tons of southern iron comes from Italy, which has just bought 500 tons. Japan is asking for 5000 tons.

HIGH OPERATING EXPENDITURES

NEW YORK—Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway annual report for 12 months ended July 30 last shows total earnings of \$12,778,333, a decrease of more than \$500,000. Operating expenses were \$10,079,439, or 78.88 per cent of gross. During the year the bonded indebtedness of the company was reduced by retiring \$6,000,000 of 7 per cent bonds, the funds for which were received from the sale of that amount of capital stock to the stockholders at par thus increasing the capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$16,000,000. A condensed statement of operations is as follows: Gross revenue from all sources \$13,379,205, operating expenses and other expenses \$11,529,574, net income \$1,849,630.

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Steamer Katahdin, Jacksonville, 43 bxs grapefruit.

Steamer Juniata, Norfolk, 50 bags pecans, 1000 pkgs truck.

PROVISIONS

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 863 pkgs, last year 1913 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices
Flour—Special short patents, \$6.30@6.60; spring patents, \$5.80@6.15; spring clears, \$4.50@5; winter patents, \$5.50@5.80; winter straights, \$5.10@5.50; winter clears, \$4.85@5.20; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$5@5.60.

Milled—Spring bran, \$24.50@25; winter bran, \$24.50@25; middlings \$24.75@29; mixed feed, \$25.25@29; red dog, \$33; cottonseed meal, \$27.50@29.50, linseed meal \$32.50.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, 83c; No. 3 yellow 82½¢; ship No. 2 yellow, 82½¢@83c; No. 3 yellow, 82@8½¢; kafir corn, per 100 lbs., \$1.40.

Oats—Spot, No. 1 clipped white, 55½¢; No. 2 clipped white, 54½¢; No. 3 clipped white, 54c; for ship fancy 40 lbs, 56¢@55½¢; fancy, 38 lbs, 54½¢@55c; regular 38 lbs, 53½¢@54; regular, 30 lbs, 53¢@53½¢.

Cornmeal—Granulated, \$4.30 per bbl; bag meal, \$1.57@1.59 per bbl; cracked corn, \$1.59@1.61; bolted meal, \$4.25.

Hay—Choice, \$23; No. 1 grade, \$22; No. 2 grade, \$20@21; No. 3 grade, \$16@16.50; stock, \$15@15.50.

Straw—Rye, \$16.50@17; oat, \$11.

Beans—Car lots, pea, \$2.45@2.50 per bu; yellow eyes, \$3.65@3.75; red kidney, old, \$2.20@3; new, \$3.50@3.60; California small white, \$3.90; foreign pea beans, \$2.50@2.60; Scotch green peas, \$2@2.20; new Canada peas, \$2.15@2.20; lima beans, 8c lb.

Lard—Raw leaf, 13½¢; rendered leaf, 12½¢; pure, 11½¢.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 31½¢@32c; western creamery extra, 30¢@30½¢; western first, 28¢@29c.

Eggs—Choice henry and nearby, 41¢@42c; eastern extra, 39¢@40c; western extra, 34¢@35c; western prime first, 26¢@27c; western first, 24¢@25c; storage first, 23½¢@24½¢; storage extra, 25c.

Fruit—Grapes, pony bskts, Delaware, 10¢@13c; Niagara, 6¢@8c; Concord, 8c; pears, Seckels, \$1.25@2c; Beurre Bosc, \$1.50@3c; Sheldons, \$1.25@2c; common varieties, 75¢@1.50; cranberries, \$1@1.50 crt, \$3@4.50 bbl; California oranges, \$2.50@4.25; grapefruit, \$2.50@3.50 bu.

Apples—Gravensteins, \$2.25@3 per bbl; Baldwin, \$1.50@2c; Pippins, \$1.50@1.75; McIntosh Reds, \$2.25@3c; Wealthies, \$1.50@2.50; Harveys, \$1.75@2c; Greenings, \$1.50@1.75; Snow, \$1.50@2.50; 20 boxes, \$1.50@2.25; sweet, \$1.50@2.25; bu bxs 60¢@75c; fancy, \$1@1.25; western box apples, \$1.50@2c.

Potatoes—\$1@1.10 per 2-bu bag; sweet, \$1.75@2.12½ bbl.

Onions—Native, per bu box, 60¢@65c; Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, 85¢@1.

Sugar—The American and Arbuckle refineries quote, granulated and fine as a basis, 6.25c per pound for 10

Latest News of Industries, Commerce and Business

NEED OF OFFICIAL STOCK MARKET AGAIN SET FORTH

Private Trading Under Present Rulings Said to Be Depressing Prices Unnecessarily by Making Preponderance of Sellers — Resumption Plans Are Explained

NEW YORK—In discussing what it considers the urgent need of an official stock market, the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says in part: A substantial volume of business in stock exchange securities that should no longer be ignored is being successfully negotiated from day to day. It is conducted under conditions that tend to unnecessarily depress quotations; that, in fact, prevent cash buyers who have ample funds available from investing. Thus the private avenues of trading provide a large preponderance of sellers over buyers. The latter, taking advantage of the unfortunate situation, display the keenest ingenuity in securing bargains. Necessitous sellers of securities are being injured.

Here is a situation calling for prompt action by the stock exchange. Opinions may differ as to whether the governors of the exchange should order a resumption of unrestricted business. But people fortunate enough to possess a responsible insight into the broad financial problem will agree that the time has arrived for setting in motion machinery for responsible business in stock exchange securities. It is the time to begin gradually to break down the bars against official trading in stocks. Commitments on the exchange have already been entirely cleared so far as they can be cleared; little is to be gained by further delay. A substantial business is passing outside of the exchange under conditions that are not fair to holders of securities who desire from necessity or otherwise to sell.

There have been important sales by interests abroad in unofficial circles and by private negotiation of American securities in the New York market. These, under the ruling of the stock exchange, could not be conducted through stock exchange houses. European sellers, therefore, have been forced to employ lawyers instead of stock brokers. No insurmountable obstacle has been found in securing proper deliveries and transfers. If the stock exchange committee will inquire they will find that customers of exchange members are selling securities through other channels because the members under present conditions cannot act for them. Necessarily in such instances there is no difficulty whatever as to the delivery. Under such circumstances the stock certificates usually contain the indorsement of the stock exchange firms which will be accepted at the transfer office of the companies whose securities are concerned. Thus it is evident that business of importance is passing under conditions that are susceptible of immediate improvement.

It will be conceded that a large supply of money in this country is available for the purchase of securities as soon as the handicaps against purchases are removed—that is to say, as soon as a man with money can go to a stock broker to buy securities in the same way that he would go to a grocer or a clothier for the supplies with which these various interests are identified. When this desirable condition becomes possible cash that is now being hoarded will become available. The market will begin to be a two-sided affair in which buyers and sellers will soon establish real market quotations.

It is not argued that all this can be accomplished in a day or a week, possibly not for a month or more, as the process of rehabilitation must necessarily be gradual and the credit structure be kept under control. But there does not seem reasonable ground for objection, for instance, to the immediate inauguration of cash trading among members of the exchange at prices that shall be under the supervision of the committee of five. At the present time, so far as stocks are concerned, transactions may not be made less than the quotation at the close on July 30. Such prices are above the real market. London estimates that July quotations are about 10 per cent above actual market prices.

The immediate necessity is to restore the business in securities to its proper channels and take it out of the hands of irresponsible and dangerous interests. The province of the stock exchange authorities is not to prevent transactions based on a free and unrestricted relation of demand and supply, but it is their province to protect the market from panic prices.

The prospects for the opening of the London stock exchange under some form of protection are becoming brighter each day. If delay is largely a question of mutual protection among stock exchange interests—of seeking means to prevent failures of members who may unfortunately have become involved by the severe declines in prices and the failure of customers to respond to obligations, it may be said that the period of 10 weeks during which the stock exchange has been closed has furnished a liberal opportunity for such readjustments as may be possible. It is desirable now to proceed to restore normal business conditions, by not ignoring the rights of interests able without aid to immediately begin business.

The British government has gone to unexampled lengths in providing financial facilities to protect its bankers, manufacturers and merchants from financial disaster resulting from the war. It now proposes to assume the first

25 per cent of outstanding stock exchange obligations in order that banks may carry loans on securities as long as the war's effects continue. Our own government has acted with a full appreciation of the seriousness of conditions. It is as important to disseminate confidence in the intrinsic value and stability of securities and to encourage such securities for the very reason to appear to investors, as it is to provide a market place in which such securities may be purchased and sold. The value of money as indicated by its rental rates may be said to have reached a higher level than has been current during the last few years. The demands upon capital supplies resulting from the war have been and will be monumental.

The inadequately understood difference between money and capital is also a factor in the present situation. The banks at the present time are, it is true, doing their utmost to discourage speculation. This means that they feel it their duty to question the objects for which loans are being asked. They are refusing to participate on behalf of their customers in the purchase of securities; will not, in other words, receive securities for their customers and loan money on the new purchases. But this objection is merely technical. Slight difficulty need be found for a man with good collateral in going to his bank and securing a four months' or six months' loan on his own note.

There has already been a modification of the ruling in respect to bonds, with the result that buyers and sellers are getting together and are doing business for cash. The extension of this modification to high-grade investment stocks as a first step of relief could hardly fail to prove immediately beneficial. There would probably be no objection, at first, to submitting proposed transactions for the indorsement of the committee if that precaution were considered advisable. The committee might even go so far as to present a list of securities, which each day could be enlarged to meet requirements of buyers or sellers, and might name moderate concessions as minimum prices from the present official figures. This would operate as a barrier against the possibility of wholesale European liquidation which is so greatly feared. There seems reason to believe that the volume of this potential European selling has been overestimated.

What is necessary is to bring buyers into the official market and to call out from hiding places the money that has been set aside for bargains or by interests who at the beginning of the financial crisis were unnecessarily alarmed and who have since had time to take a calmer view of the general situation. Encouragement is to be found in the general money outlook. The new banking system is soon to be put to a practical test by the formation of the district banks. If these are as successful in their operation as is expected, the emergency circulation that has proven so effective will be converted into the new federal currency, which will have the advantage of being elastic. Our exportations of food products and manufactured goods are showing gratifying improvement, and are the more effective since they are so largely in excess of importations. This means a gradual working out of the foreign exchange problem, and will place our banks in a position in which, when stock exchange machinery again begins operation, to resume loans freely on securities as collateral. Money for acquiring securities will thus increasingly become available.

CAPITAL'S FLOW INTO MEXICO IS NOW LARGELY CHECKED

NEW YORK—The world-wide slowing down of business and disorganization of the machinery of credit have checked the flow of capital into Mexico, which, under a stable government and normal conditions, presents an attractive investment field. American capital shows no inclination to go into the southern republic at present, and European capital is not now seeking new employment there. Furthermore, before any impetus can be given to capital investment in Mexico, a stable form of government will have to be established, capable of insuring reasonable safety to business enterprise. Countries abroad have invested heavily in Mexico in the past. The United States, as next-door neighbor, is the largest investor, notwithstanding the British capital's invading of out-of-the-way corners of the globe where money can earn a return. American investments in Mexico total more than a billion dollars. The Mexicans themselves have not been backward in investing their funds in their own country, and nearly \$800,000,000 of Mexican securities are owned at home.

The London Statist, called an authority on British investments, gives a higher figure for English-owned Mexican securities—\$495,000,000. The amounts are distributed as follows:

Government stocks \$40,000,000
Municipal stocks 8,000,000
Railways 282,000,000
Banks 8,000,000
Commercial, industrial, etc. 13,000,000
Electric light and power 16,000,000
Financial, land, investments, etc. 44,000,000

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—Geological survey and bureau of the mint have completed joint calculation of production of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1913, as follows:

	Gold	Silver
	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.
Alabama	443	89,200
Alaska	733,365	15,201,300
Arizona	308,498	4,101,400
California	570,174	20,241,300
Colorado	876,037	18,109,700
Georgia	645	13,320
Idaho	60,193	1,244,300
Illinois	—	—
Michigan	—	—
Minnesota	—	—
Montana	100,647	3,220,500
Nevada	570,408	11,977,400
New Mexico	43,149	892,000
North Carolina	5,574	115,300
Oklahoma	—	—
Oregon	71,405	1,477,500
Philippines	34,204	707,300
Porto Rico	—	—
So. Carolina	198	—
So. Dakota	348,578	7,176
Tennessee	371	770
Texas	11	200
Utah	172,711	3,070,300
Virginia	—	—
Washington	31,806	637,500
Wyoming	847	17,500
Total	4,299,784	88,884,400

Production of gold was less by \$4,500,000 than in 1912 and of silver nearly 3,500,000 ounces greater. The falling off in gold was mainly in Alaska, \$2,000,000; Nevada, \$1,800,000; Colorado, \$482,000; Utah, \$742,000; and South Dakota, \$110,000. The largest gain in silver was in Nevada, 1,800,000 ounces. There was a gain of 1,615,000 in Idaho and of 1,067,000 in Colorado. There was a falling off of 1,700,000 ounces in Utah.

Average value of silver throughout the year was \$6.604, at which the year's production would have a value of \$40,348,100.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD MAKES REPORT

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company reports for the year ended June 30 last as follows:

Gross operating revenue	\$5,385,297	Increase
Operating expenses	961,380	\$123,322
Other income	1,338,882	\$271,254
Operating profit	5,762,799	\$399,220
Depreciation	230,365	10,500
Balance	1,108,519	\$391,016
Interest	351,342	\$13,516
Dividends	1,108,519	\$377,433
Prof. dividends	202,821	\$77,433
Balance for common	554,296	\$77,433
Common div.	202,821	\$77,433
Surplus	102,806	\$77,433

The balance sheet as of June 30 last shows total assets and liabilities of \$24,969,874 as compared with \$22,408,433 on June 30, 1913, and profit and loss surplus of \$2,893,714, compared with \$2,728,298 in 1913.

The amount expended for additions to property during the year was \$306,321. The amount of cash on hand June 30 last was \$2,789,454, compared with \$611,307 in the year before.

CHICAGO PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

CHICAGO—Local investment demand favors the locally listed public utilities on account of their relatively good showing in growth and earnings. The reason the minimum prices of five leading bond issues have been reduced three points below the July 30 closing prices by the committees representing banks, bond houses and the stock exchange, subject to the approval of the clearing house committee, is that the lower level represents a natural readjustment to the 7 per cent money rate prevailing here.

As money becomes easier and rates lower bond experts predict a corresponding rise in prices of bonds. Previously the July 30 prices had been adhered to with few exceptions, but there was little trading. For other local issues it is understood the July 30 prices will still be maintained.

NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT & SECURITY CO. AFFAIRS

The protective committee of preferred shareholders of New England Investment & Security Company, composed of Moses Williams, Jr., Henry B. Cabot and E. V. R. Thayer, has concluded the purchase of the 1000 shares of common stock held by Sanderson & Porter of New York. It will be remembered that this stock was purchased by Sanderson & Porter in the summer of 1913 and carried with it practical control of the New England Investment & Security Company, which was the vehicle by which the New Haven railroad carried its ownership of the trolley lines in Springfield, Worcester and other towns in the western part of Massachusetts. The New Haven's interest is now represented by \$13,700,000 notes due in 1924.

There are, however, 40,000 shares of preferred stock outstanding owned by approximately 1000 holders. Dividends of 4 per cent on the preferred are guaranteed by the New Haven. This stock,

BANK DEFICIT EXPECTED TO BE GONE SOON

Although Conditions Have Improved Decided Growth in Exports Called Solution for Existing Credit Situation

NEW YORK—The favorable bank statement last Saturday indicates that another week or two will probably find the deficit in reserves reported in the average statement wiped out and the New York banks reporting an average surplus over reserve requirements. The bank statements do not tell the whole story of the financial situation, however, as the emergency measures resorted to have created an unusual condition and represent an extension of credit beyond that indicated by the usual statistics. There has been notable progress in reaching back to normal conditions, nevertheless, and steady but slow progress will eventually improve the unsettled state of credit that has prevailed since the outbreak of war. It is believed that the payment of the obligations of the city of New York by a syndicate and the arrangements for the gold pool of \$100,000,000 are not sufficient to restore normal foreign exchange conditions, unless there is a decided growth in exports of commodities and merchandise.

So far as exports of food products are concerned there is no possibility of any disappointment except to the overoptimistic, but cotton is going out in very small quantities, the exports for the past week being little more than a third of normal. The importance of measures to finance the unsold cotton is obvious for it is not likely that consumers abroad, or United States mills, will buy freely for future consumption until some stability has been established in the market for cotton. The use is considered certain to be light this year, in Europe, but undoubtedly interests abroad will be larger buyers when there is an open market and evidence that prices are near, if not at, the lowest they will go. It is hoped that pending measures, such as the bankers' pool to lend \$150,000,000 on cotton and arrangements under way for reopening the cotton exchange, will soon place a more favorable aspect on the outlook for the most important of our export crops and lead to a larger outward movement.

News dispatches report heavy sales of various goods to the nations at war and it is hoped that this unusual demand will offset the loss of the customary demand for cotton and other things. The figures showing the outside trade of the United States in September will soon be issued and it will then be possible to see to what extent the United States has regained her position as a heavier exporter than importer. It has not been indicated by the course of the foreign exchange market that this country has yet reached the point where it is creating a large trade balance in its favor, with which to provide, in part, for its debts in Europe. It is hoped to avoid shipping a heavy total of gold, but the only relief will come through trade abroad, hence the anxiety with which the trend in that direction is being watched.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour \$7.75 @ 55 lb, \$1 @ 1.05 lb; pastry \$7 @ 55 lb, 90c lb.
Butter—Print 38c lb, tub 37c lb, 5-lb box \$1.90, 10-lb tub \$3.60.
Eggs—Fancy brown, 53c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 40c doz; western first, 30c @ 40c doz, according to size.
Beans—York state pea, 13c qt, \$1 pk; medium 13c qt, \$1 pk; California 12c qt, \$1.25 pk; yellow eyes 16c qt, \$1.20 pk; kidney 16c qt, \$1.20 pk.
Sugar—Granulated, 7c lb, 6.55c lb in 100-lb bags.
Cheese—New York full cream, new, 22c lb; Young America, 22c lb.
Potatoes—Maine, 30c pk; sweet, 4c lb, or 7 lbs for 25c.
Apples—Gravenstein, 50c @ 60c pk; Duchesse, 50c pk; McIntosh Red, 50c pk; Greenings, 25c pk; other cooking apples, up to 50c pk.

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There are, however, 40,000 shares of preferred stock outstanding owned by approximately 1000 holders. Dividends of 4 per cent on the preferred are guaranteed by the New Haven. This stock,

RESTRICTIONS ON GUARANTEED STOCKS REMOVED

NEW YORK—The guaranteed stocks listed on the stock exchange, restrictions on trading in which through committee except at prices at or above the close on July 30 were removed are:

Albany & Susquehanna R R (Del.)	Rate %
Albany & Hudson	12.45
Albany & Western Ry (Buff, Roch & Pits)	—
Am Tel & Cable Co (West Un)	—
Beech Creek R R (N Y C & H)	—
Canada So R R (Mich Cent)	—
Cent & So America Tel Co	—
Cin. Sand & Cleave Ry (C C C & S L)	—
Cleave & Pitts R R (Penn R R)	—
Do betterment stock	—
Det Hills & S W R R (L S & M S)	—
Erie & Pitt R R (Penn R R)	—
Gold & Stock Tel Co (West Un)	8.40
Ill Cent R R Leased L (Ill Cent R R)	—
Joliet & Chic R R (Chic & Alton)	—
K C F S & M Ry pref (S L & S F)	—
Lake Sh & Mich So (Guar 10%) (L S & M S)	—
Maehoning Coal R R (C S & N Y)	12.30
Mich Cent (L S & M S Ry ownership)	—
N Y C & H R R (N Y C & H)	—
Morris & Essex R R (D L & W R R)	—
N Y Bklyn & M B Ry of (L I R R)	—
Chic & S L 1st pf (L S & M S owner)	—
N Y & W R R (N Y C & H R R Co)	10
N Y Lack & West Ry (D L & W)	—
N Y Tel Co (West Un Tel)	—
Pit. Ft Wayne & Ch Ry Co (W R R)	—
do Spl (Pa R R)	—
Pit. McKeesport & A R R (L S & M S)	—
Pit. McKeesport & A R R (Pa R R)	—
Rich & Sar R R (Del & Hud Co)	—
Sixth Av R R Co (Met St Ry)	8

EFFORT MADE TO ENCOURAGE EXPORT TRADE

NEW YORK—In efforts to encourage export trade, particularly with South America, the Merchants Association held an interesting luncheon session Wednesday which was addressed by Charles M. Pepper, former foreign trade adviser to the state department, W. D. Kies of the National City Bank, and J. F. Fowler, vice-president of W. R. Grace & Co. To sell the foreigner what he wants, Mr. Pepper said, is imperative in building up a new foreign trade, and to accomplish this he must be shown the goods. He predicted that the United States would have a greater part in shipping coal to South America, the grand total of which is 15,000,000 tons annually. He also spoke favorably of trade opportunity with Russia.

Mr. Kies said that the National City Bank has sent more than 600 letters to exporters and importers throughout the country to ascertain how much real demand exists for banking facilities with South America. The response indicated a widespread interest in those markets. Argentina, he thought, had the best prospects of any South American country for the immediate future.

MILLS BUYING MORE COTTON

For the past 20 days New England mills have been freer buyers of cotton than for any period since the war broke out, the volume of buying last week being particularly large.

The markedly easing tendency in cotton prices has mainly accounted for this. Since the latter part of September, quotations have dropped off 3 1/2 cents to a full cent a pound until middling cotton is down to 7 1/2 cents and strict low middling is said to have sold at 6 1/2 cents. Predictions of 6-cent cotton by Thanksgiving are now being freely made.

It is noteworthy that practically all of the mills are seeking deliveries for late December or early January, and are allowing the commission houses to carry the cotton until date of delivery. Very few, moreover, are buying in anything like a wholesale way and many are adhering strictly to the policy of buying only a week's supply at a time.

CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST

KANSAS CITY—Improvement in business conditions will follow opening of reserve bank of Kansas City in district No. 10, in opinion of J. Z. Miller, Jr., who has been appointed class C director and chairman of the local institution, who says: "Conditions in the Southwest now, as a result of effects of the European war, are such as to promise liberal benefits to this agricultural district from the credit facilities to be provided by the reserve banks."

General expectation is that the reserve bank will be opened between Nov. 1 and Nov. 15.

FAVORABLE POSITION OF PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES

One of Foremost Problems Is Securing of New Capital for New Construction to Meet Constant Growth — War Finds American Companies in Good Standing

CHICAGO—In an article in Bonds and Mortgages, entitled "The War and Public Utilities," William H. Hodge of H. M. Byllesby & Co. says in part:

It is no reflection upon the intelligence of persons to say that most of them regard a public utility company as a machine at all times capable of doing a vastly increased amount of work with the expenditure of comparatively little additional capital and labor. They realize, of course, that there is a limit to the horsepower of an engine or to the carrying capacity of a given number of street cars, but it is not reasonable to expect them to know that practically all of the new business secured calls for definite and substantial capital expenditure.

So thoroughly have most public utility companies worked their fields that considerable accretions of new business in almost all communities now depend upon extensions of distributing lines, mains, tracks, etc. In other words, they must reach out and make heavy investments if they wish their business to grow at a faster rate than normal—say 5 or 6 per cent a year.

One of the foremost problems in public utility operation is the obtaining of new capital to meet the construction entailed by the growth of communities and the opportunities for adding new business by extensions and improvements. Frank A. Vanderlip's statement more than a year ago that \$400,000,000 a year of new capital was required for the electric light and power industry alone in this country, received wide currency and indicated the magnitude of this particular problem.

The European war finds many American utility corporations able to maintain their position for a period without heavy capital expenditures, but it also comes at a time when numbers of companies must spend considerable amounts upon construction and improvements or sacrifice prospective earnings. Other concerns must make extensions demanded by the public and a few might suffer severely from adverse public sentiment if they did not.

It is safe to say that the great majority of already successful companies will continue the stock dividends which they have been paying, but companies should not be blamed at this time if they suspend dividends in order to withhold funds imperatively necessary for construction purposes. In a period such as we are going through—for which there is no precedent or parallel—money in large amounts for construction requirements is not obtainable. It simply cannot be had from banks or investors.

EUROPEAN BUSINESS OF THE UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.

The business of the United Shoe Machinery Company in continental Europe, which almost completely stopped at the outbreak of the European war, is slowly recovering. It is not expected that normal conditions will again be seen until the war is over, because the organization is depleted through absence of men who entered the military service.

In Great Britain, which was least affected and where operations dropped only to about 70 per cent of normal, a very satisfactory recovery has taken place. The Leicester factory is operating at about the same rate as a year ago. This is one of the most important factories which the company has in Europe; in fact it has at present almost as many employees as the Beverly plant. The German factory, which was closed at the outbreak of the war, is operating at about 30 per cent of normal. In France conditions are not improving as fast; the factory there is doing about 25 per cent of its usual business. In Italy, which was not seriously affected, business is not quite up to normal but is described by an official of the United Company as "fairly good."

At Beverly there is no improvement, the number of employees remaining around 2700, or less than half the high record. The company has thus far had no property damage from the European war. It is thought that machines out on lease have been destroyed, but such damage as this falls on the manufacturer who leased the machines. In addition to the government suit for dissolution and the loss of business because of the war, the Clayton antitrust bill promises difficulties. One section is said to have been aimed at United Shoe. Officials of the company frankly admit that they do not know what effect this new law will have on the business of the company.

The section referred to is as follows: Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, to lease or make a sale or contract for sale of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies or other commodities, whether patented or unpatented, for use, consumption or resale within the United States or any territory thereof or the District of Columbia, or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or fix a price charged therefor, or discount from or rebate upon, such price, on the condition, agreement or understanding that

on terms which the companies can afford to pay.

If a situation arises where a corporation will be saved from serious embarrassment by the application of surplus earnings to construction needs, rather than to the payment of dividends, the stockholders should have no grounds for criticism when their customary disbursements are not forthcoming. Cases such as this will be comparatively rare in the American public utility field and there is nothing in them warranting lessening confidence on the part of investors in the securities of public utility companies under responsible and capable management.

A number of years ago electric, gas and street railway companies began looking to Europe for part of the funds needed annually for construction purposes. The stability and earning power of the industries attracted the investor of Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Holland and some of the other nations, with the result that a good many millions of American utility securities are now held abroad.

It appears that in the selling movement which the war produced in Europe, the holdings of American utilities stocks and bonds were perhaps among the closest held.

It is well for the investor to consider the fact that the average service company deals direct with its public and its market. Its product goes direct from the producer to the consumer. The product is under the control of its maker and distributor until it is consumed. This product is a necessity and is invariably applied and used in a great diversity of ways. Let us suppose that a central station is cut off from the service by the shutting down of a factory. It may be reasonably assumed that the idle factory hands will carefully conserve their funds and likely spend their evenings at home, naturally using more electricity or gas for illuminating purposes than they would ordinarily. The loss of the power business will be felt by the central station, but it can hardly be a total loss.

The war situation, further increasing the scarcity of investment capital, will be accepted by the public as a valid reason for the postponement of improvements and extensions, and the demands upon the companies thus will be eased. In the meantime the well-managed companies will continue as in the past to represent one of the most desirable forms of investment for those demanding safety plus maximum returns consistent therewith.

GOOD REPORT OF WESTERN UNION FOR THE QUARTER

The Western Union Telegraph Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, last, partly estimated, as follows:

Total revenue	1914	1913
Maint. repairs and re-	\$13,306,500	\$11,829,738
serve for dep.	2,017,100	1,787,500
Op exps, including rent	11,088,100	10,782,731
of leased lines, taxes	8,991,000	8,994,922
Total expenses	20,542,000	20,699,953
Balance	2,764,500	1,941,007
Int on bonded debt	334,313	334,313
Net income	1,864,087	706,694
For 9 months ended Sept. 30 last		
Total rev	\$35,420,400	\$33,984,919
Total expenses	30,542,000	30,699,953
Balance	4,878,400	3,284,966
Int on bonded debt	1,002,938	1,002,938
Net income	3,875,462	2,282,028

The decrease in the amount charged for maintenance repairs in the 1914 period compared with the 1913 period is attributable in part to the classification of accounts by the interstate commerce commission. It should also be noted that as the plant is improved, repairs will presumably be carried on at a more uniform rate of expenditure than heretofore.

BUSINESS AT THE RETAIL STORES

With general business quiet, many workers out of employment, and an increasing disposition to personal economy, it is not to be wondered at that trade with Boston's big stores is somewhat sluggish. It is more correct to say, however, that business is not showing the normal rate of gain, than that it has fallen much below last year.

Leading Events in Athletic World English Football

LARGE FIELD IN COUNTRY CLUB'S FALL TOURNEY

Leading Golf Players of Massachusetts Are Competing in Qualifying Round for Famous Trophy at Clyde Park Links

Play started this morning in the qualifying round of the fall open golf tournament of the Country Club at the Clyde park course for the Country Club cup. Over 100 players of outside clubs had entered, and with those of the Country Club, whose ranks have been swelled by the election to memberships of Percival and Arthur Gilbert and W. C. Chick, it is expected that nearly 150 golfers will compete.

G. T. Murphy of the Wollaston Golf Club and W. H. Thayer of the Country Club were the first pair to get started. Conditions appeared to be excellent for low scores, but after a few of the cards had come in, it looked as if the qualifying scores would run high. This was due to the dryness of the course, the ball rolling a long distance and making it hard for the players to judge their shots.

M. L. Crosby of Chestnut Hill turned in the lowest card up to 1 o'clock, getting an 82. Crosby said conditions were very good, although the greens were a little too fast. His card follows:

Out 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5—42
In 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5—40-82

Alec Campbell, the club professional, stated that he thought that the scores would run quite high. The 16 lowest scores today will continue in match play tomorrow for the Country Club cup. Others will take part in handicap Country Club play. The scores follow:

M. C. Crosby, Chestnut Hill.....	40	82
B. W. Estabrook, Brae-Burn.....	41	83
C. A. Hartwell, Woodland.....	43	84
F. H. Hoyt, Woodland.....	43	84
G. T. Murphy, Wollaston.....	43	84
T. M. Claffin, Country.....	46	86
G. H. Willett, Country.....	42	84
N. M. Amory, Brockton.....	45	87
E. J. Malone, Woodland.....	46	88
C. E. Reed, Brockton.....	48	90
H. H. Crocker, Country.....	46	88
C. L. Becker, Woodland.....	45	88
J. H. Churchill, Wollaston.....	45	88
D. D. Noyes, Crow Paston.....	45	88
R. E. Paine, Country.....	46	89
C. E. Tarbell, Country.....	48	91
N. C. King, Brockton.....	48	91
J. F. Morrill, Wollaston.....	48	91
N. Heath, Country.....	51	98
E. D. Frank, San Francisco.....	52	100
A. K. Pope, Crow Paston.....	52	101
C. W. Kingman, Brockton.....	56	105
W. M. Nute, Wollaston.....	52	103
H. W. Flagg, Country.....	52	103
J. H. Elmendorf, Apawams.....	56	107
Percival Gilbert, Country.....	No card	
E. H. Stone, Country.....	No card	
C. Robbins, Country.....	No card	
John Shepard, Jr., R. I. C. C.....	No card	
E. H. Thayer, Country.....	No card	

The committee requested all entrants to report early, because the field is large and the days short, darkness coming on early.

Chief among the entrants was Francis Quimet, the national amateur champion, who has had the good fortune to win the Country Club cup once. His club, the Woodland Golf Club, made a large entry, and, besides the champion his brother Raymond, Messrs. Hoyt, Lawrence, Sullivan, Purves and Chase were on the list.

Among other well known players were New Hampshire's amateur champion, C. W. Bass, W. P. Seeley, champion of Connecticut; J. B. Hyland of Vesper, A. G. Lockwood of Belmont Spring, R. W. Brown of Meadowbrook, F. A. Martin of Ekwanok, C. M. Amory of Essex County and L. B. Paton of Salem.

CANADIAN MEN TO HELP COACH HARVARD ELEVEN

Following the report from New Haven that Canadian football players had been helping coach the Yale varsity players in the Canadian rugby style of game, the Harvard varsity football authorities have sent an invitation to the Hamilton Rowing Club of Toronto, inviting some of their players to come to Cambridge to show the Crimson players some points regarding the Canadian game.

F. W. Moore, graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association stated this morning that the invitation had been sent, but that he did not know how many players were coming or who they were. He stated that they were due to arrive in Cambridge Sunday night or Monday morning, and that during their stop they would be the guests of the Harvard Athletic Association. They will eat at the Varsity Club.

It is expected that they will spend at least a week in Cambridge.

COACH ORTON HAS TRAINING TABLE

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. G. W. Orton, coach of the University of Pennsylvania track team, announced Wednesday that eight cross-country men would be sent to the training table in preparation for the Dartmouth meet a week from Saturday at Hanover. The men placed on the training table are Capt. L. B. Houston, E. M. Humphreys, R. Colton, J. B. Peeso, F. Dorsey, C. M. McMichael, C. A. Chester and J. H. Lieberman.

WARD IS WESLEYAN MANAGER
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The under-graduates have elected R. B. Ward, Jr., 1916, of New Rochelle, N. Y., manager of the Wesleyan varsity football team for next fall. Ward is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

RECRUITING ENGLISH ARMY AT SOCCER FOOTBALL CONTESTS



(Copyrighted by London News Agency)

Boy scouts distributing recruiting pamphlets among the spectators at a big football match

HARVARD SQUAD HOLDS LAST HARD PRACTISE TODAY

Candidates for the Harvard varsity football team will be put through their last real scrimmage practise of the week on Soldiers field this afternoon. It is expected that the first varsity players who will start in the game with Tufts next Saturday will be in the lineup only a short time. The work will be done behind closed gates.

The strenuousness of the play during the last two weeks has been such that Coach Haughton gave the first string men on the squad a light practise Wednesday with no scrimmage.

Pennock, the guard, is expected to be out on the field tomorrow. Mahan and Hardwick were in playing clothes Wednesday but spent the greater part of the afternoon watching the scrimmage between the varsity substitutes and the second team. Logan and Rollins took light exercise, Logan showing possibility as a future drop-kicker.

The scrimmage between the varsity substitutes and the second team was one of the hardest of the season. Parson, the crew man, showed up exceedingly well, as did Wallace at center. Bigelow, at tackle, and C. Coolidge, at end, also showed promising ability. Coaches Fisher and Hitchcock played in the line for the second team, their defensive tactics against the varsity substitutes preventing the second string men from scoring at all.

The varsity lineup was as follows: Felton, J. E. P. Morgan l.e., Elkin, Kean, l.t., Weston, Parson l.g., Wallace, Atkinson, Cleary, Sigourney r.t., L. Curtis, Greene, C. Coolidge r.e., Swigert, Wilcox g.b., Whitney l.h.b., Harris r.h.b., King f.b.

SEVEN TEAMS IN SCHOOL HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Followers of interscholastic hockey are today looking forward to a most successful season this winter after the meeting of the Interscholastic Hockey league Wednesday afternoon at the Somerville high school.

The season of 1913-14 was not a very satisfactory one. Since its close, considerable work has been done by those interested in seeing the league brought up to a successful level, and the dues have been all paid and trophies bought and presented to those entitled to them.

The meeting yesterday was the second of the fall. At the first meeting copies of the association's rules and constitution were forwarded to three schools which had asked to be admitted to membership. At yesterday's meeting these schools, Newton, Medford and Cambridge Latin, declared themselves cognizant of the rules, conditions, etc. Immediately the three schools were admitted.

Now, instead of four teams playing two games, seven teams will meet each other once. This plan did not at first accord with the views of the league's first members, who did, however, accede later to the plans.

Chairman Blodgett and Secretary Gordon have arranged a nearly completed schedule, which they will announce shortly.

YALE VARSITY IN SCRIMMAGE WITH SECOND ELEVEN

NEW HAVEN—Yale's first varsity football team showed some fast work Wednesday afternoon and held the scrubs scoreless while they ran up four touchdowns for a total score of 27. The scrimmage was the third of the week. It lasted, with but a short letup, for an hour and a half.

Chaffin-Taylor, a halfback, did not appear in uniform. Church, who played at end in the Virginia game, was not in the lineup nor was Von Holt, the regular right tackle, who is expected to report for work in another week, and J. Sheldon, varsity guard, did not practise.

Seville, who played as a freshman for Dartmouth two years ago, made a brilliant run when he ran almost the length of the field for two touchdowns from the kickoff. His work in eluding would-be tacklers was exceptional. In line plunging the work was as good as it was in the open. Stillman, varsity right end, ran 25 yards through the scrubs for a touchdown, and Durpee made the fourth score on a line plunge. Guernsey kicked two goals and Easton one.

Ainsworth's ability to scrimmage was a source of satisfaction to the coaches. His work was fast and clean. Le Gore, who started the scrimmage at fullback, showed up well. A feature of his play was a 25-yard run around left end.

DARTMOUTH HAS SCRIMMAGE WITH THE SECOND TEAM

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth scrimmaged against the second team for three quarters of an hour Wednesday afternoon, and the varsity scored two touchdowns, besides a goal from the 36-yard line by Pudrith. The second team almost scored a safety on the varsity, but that was as close as they ever got. Ghee scored both touchdowns for the first team.

Curtis started in the scrimmage, but withdrew and will not be used again until the Princeton game. From now on Thielscher will work at fullback and Telfer left end, Gerrish at right half.

Captain Whitney, who has been out for two weeks, may start the Vermont game, but in all probability will be saved for Princeton. In case Whitney does not play Duhamel will take his place at left half.

Secret scrimmage will be held with the freshmen today for the purpose of trying out a few trick plays in preparation for the Vermont game. The lineup was: Telfer, l.e.; Pudrith, l.t.; Smith, l.g.; Milmore, c.; Colby, r.g.; McAniff, r.t.; Winslip, r.e.; Ghee, g.b.; Duhamel, l.h.b.; Thielscher, f.b.; Gerrish and Curtis, r.h.b.

CAMP RESIGNS AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—After holding the position for 21 years, Walter Camp has resigned as treasurer of the Yale athletic departments. During his career the athletic departments have accumulated a surplus of \$125,000 after paying for many improvements. Henry Hobson was elected to fill the position temporarily.

CHICAGO SERIES DELAYED

CHICAGO—With the games tied at 3-all, poor conditions temporarily halted the Chicago city championship series Wednesday. The seventh, and it is expected the concluding game will be played today on the American league grounds.

HAUGHTON CUP FOOTBALL WILL BEGIN NEXT WEEK

The P. D. Haughton cup series of football games will start next week at Harvard, the winning eleven receiving 15 cups to be distributed among its members. For many years past there have been men in the university who either did not play on their freshman teams and accordingly judged themselves too poor to try for the university squad or who have been "side liners" on the second squad. To give these men an opportunity for actual play is the aim of this series.

Every man in college, whatever his weight, who has ever played football at all, has been requested to sign up before next Monday noon. Men can form their own teams, elect their own captains, use their own style of play and be independent organizations. Men signing individually will be divided up into teams by Coach R. F. Guild. All men are to report at the Locker building Monday at 3 o'clock when Coach Guild of the university second team will explain further the purpose of the series.

Every team will receive coaching from men who know football through and through, and the work of every man in this series will be closely watched and ability will be accorded its due. Freshmen are ineligible but all men in the three upper classes are strongly urged to sign up for the series at once.

TECHNOLOGY TO RACE SATURDAY

The first race of the season for the cross-country team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to be held at Wakefield next Saturday over the eight-mile course, and will be a handicap event, in which all cross-country men at the institute will participate. Three cups have been put up by the Hare and Hounds Club, two of them going to the first two men to finish and the third to the man making the fastest time over the course. The four men making the fastest times will be awarded Tec's by the athletic association.

Over 30 men ran over the course last Saturday in anticipation of the handicap race and several promising men for the varsity team were seen. R. G. Brown showed up particularly well and will be started from scratch Saturday with Captain Cook of the cross-country team and Nye, who holds the record over the course. Benson, Harrington, Litchfield and Graff will be small handicap men and their work will be watched as they are the most promising for the varsity team.

BALL PLAYERS TO MEET AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO—The "all stars" baseball teams representing the National and American leagues, which will tour the Pacific coast and Honolulu will gather here tomorrow under the leadership of Frank Bancroft, business manager of the Cincinnati Nationals, and Manager Mack of the Athletics. James of the Boston Braves, Tetreau, Fletcher and Burns of the New York Giants and Vaughn of the Chicago Cubs are among the National league "all stars." Walsh, Strunk and Thomas of the Athletics, head the American league star contingent.

BIG FIELD TAKES PART IN GOLF AT SLEEPY HOLLOW

NEW YORK—No less than 84 members of the University Club Golf Association took part in the twenty-seventh semi-annual golf tournament on the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Wednesday. E. H. Hart, Yale, won the highest honor of the day, the prize for the lowest 36 hole gross score. He made an 86 in the morning and a 93 in the afternoon, for a total of 179.

There were three 36 hole net prizes. The first was won by T. W. Lamont, Harvard, 195-38, 157; the second by H. J. Wright, New York University, 185-24, 161, and there was a tie for the third between Dr. H. H. Fries, Berlin, 194-32, 162, and W. Terry, Yale, 198-36, 162.

A prize for the best 18 hole gross score made either morning or afternoon did not find its owner, for V. C. Thorne, Yale, made an 87 in the morning and F. A. Moore, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, turned in an 87 in the afternoon. To give the late comers a chance there was a prize for the best afternoon net score, but none of the tardy ones succeeded in getting it, as Dr. Fries made a 91-16, 75, and won the trophy. Most of the University club golfers remained at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club for a special dinner in the evening. The scores:

Name and college	1st 2d	Net	36
T. W. Lamont, Harvard.....	86	93	179
H. J. Wright, New York U.....	95	90	185
W. Terry, Yale.....	101	97	198
Dr. H. H. Fries, Berlin.....	103	91	194
C. A. Corliss, Williams.....	100	94	194
G. H. Miliken, Yale.....	95	105	200
F. C. Hodgdon, Tufts.....	101	101	202
C. L. Blair, Princeton.....	96	107	203
V. C. Thorne, Yale.....	87	94	181
F. H. Douglas, Princeton.....	97	96	193
E. Q. Trowbridge, Yale.....	101	104	205
D. L. Elmendorf, Princeton.....	103	97	200
F. W. Steele, Princeton.....	101	96	197
Arthur Mann, C. C. N. Y.....	92	92	184
A. B. Maccham, Brown.....	94	98	192
F. C. Hodgdon, Tufts.....	101	101	202
C. R. Dean, Harvard.....	112	98	210
W. B. Hart, Harvard.....	106	100	206
F. H. Pratt, Amherst.....	95	97	192
J. T. Gillespie, Yale.....	95	97	192
M. E. Haviland, Cornell.....	115	98	213
L. S. Bigelow, Yale.....	94	95	189
Randolph Murry, Columbia.....	105	105	210
R. L. Harrison, U. of Va.....	110	110	220
F. C. Hodgdon, Princeton.....	110	110	220
John S. Wood, Yale.....	100	104	204
F. Lyman, Harvard.....	109	106	215
C. W. Pierson, Yale.....	110	97	207
J. French, Dartmouth.....	114	112	226
G. H. Hazen, New York U.....	111	111	222

PICKUPS

The Boston Nationals were tendered a dinner Wednesday night by the city of Boston.

A Boston National or American league team has yet to be defeated in a world's series.

Manager Clarke of the Pittsburgh Nationals will probably play Wagner at first base next year.

Reports from Cincinnati state that Groh, second baseman on the National league club of that city, is signed with the Federals for next year.

The Oakland Club of the Pacific coast league has signed an Indian pitcher named Harry Sampson. He is a graduate of the Stewart Indian school.

The official count of the first world's series game at Philadelphia this year showed that just one less person attended than was present at the first Philadelphia game in 1913.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY IS LEADING ENGLISH LEAGUE

Manchester City Has Undeclared Record, but Has Only Played Five Games—Brighton and Hove Lead the Southern League—Season in Full Swing

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The following table gives the positions of the teams in the three principal competitions up to and including Sept. 26:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Results to Saturday, Sept. 26 (Inclusive)

Team	Pld	W	L	Dn	For	Ag	Pts
Sheffield Wednesday.....	6	4	1	1	18	9	9
Manchester City.....	5	4	0	1	10	4	8
Oldham Athletic.....	5	4	1	0	13	6	8
Middlesbrough.....	5	3	1	1	13	8	7
Blackburn Rovers.....	6	3	2	1	14	11	7
Burnley.....	5	3	2	0	6	6	6
Liverpool.....	6	2	2	2	11	15	6
West Brom. Albion.....	5	2	2	1	8	6	5
Sunderland.....	5	2	2	1	10	9	5
Bolton Wanderers.....	6	2	3	1	6	6	5
Everton.....	6	2	3	1	6	6	5
Newcastle United.....	6	2	3	1	5	5	5
Bradford City.....	5	2	2	1	7	10	5
Aston Villa.....	5	2	2	1	7	10	5
Sheffield United.....	5	1	2	2	5	10	4
Nottingham.....	5	1	3	1	7	9	3
Manchester United.....	5	1	3	1	5	10	3
Nottingham Forest.....	5	0	2	3	4	10	3
Tottenham Hotspur.....	5	0	2	3	6	13	2

ENGLISH LEAGUE—SECOND DIVISION

Team	Pld	W	L	Dn	For	Ag	Pts
Huddersfield Town.....	6	4	1	1	11	4	9
Bristol City.....	5	4	1	0	9	2	8
Clapton Orient.....	6	3	1	2	7	5	8
Preston North End.....	6	3	1	2	10	7	8
Bury.....	5	4	1	0	11	7	8
Wolverhampton W.....	6	3	1	2	8	6	8
Derby County.....	5	3	1	1	12	4	7
Grimsby Town.....	6	2	2	2	9	10	5
Lincoln City.....	5	1	2	2	7	7	4
Birmingham.....	5	2	3	0	6	13	4
Hull City.....	5	1	2	2	6	13	4
Barnsley.....	5	2	3	1	5	9	3
Stockport County.....	5	1	3	1	4	12	3
Leicester Fosse.....	5	1	3	1	7	11	3
Notts Forest.....	5	1	4	0	7	11	2
Blackpool.....	6	1	5	0	5	10	2
Leeds City.....	6	1	5	0	5	14	2
Glossop.....	6	0	4	2	5	14	2

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Team	Pld	W	L	Dn	For	Ag	Pts
Brighton and Hove.....	7	4	1	2	9	6	10
Watford.....	6	3	0	3	10	5	9
Milwall.....	6	3	0	3	9	4	9
Luton Town.....	7	3	2	2	15	16	8
Portsmouth.....	6	2	2	2	13	12	7
Bristol Rovers.....	6	2	2	2	10	9	7
Swindon Town.....	6	2	2	2	10	9	7
Norwich City.....	5	2	2	1	6	9	6
Plymouth Argyle.....	5	2	2	1	9	6	6
Reading.....	6	2	2	2	6	8	6
Southend United.....	5	2	2	1	5	4	5
Cardiff City.....	5	2	2	1	5	4	5
West Ham United.....	6	2	3	1	8	12	5
Northampton.....	6	1	3	2	9	13	4
Queens Park Rangers.....	6	1	3	2	7	11	3
Gillingham.....	5	1	4	0	9	11	3
Creighton Common.....	5	0	3	2	2	9	2

After a somewhat hesitating start the football season is now in full swing and for a time at any rate no further protests against the playing of the game are likely to be made. It was not at first, and may not now be fully realized by the public how vast was the organization built up in the interests of football and how large the numbers of people whose activities had become absorbed, directly and indirectly, in this "industry." The wholesale stopping of all football would in the circumstances have done more harm than good and to a certain extent this is now understood, while the fact that the war office was securing men as quickly as they could be dealt with quietened the feeling in certain quarters.

It is now seen that the football authorities have done everything in their power to assist recruiting, and although the three main leagues are engaged in carrying out their whole program, a number of the smaller league competitions have been abandoned, many clubs suspending their activities because insufficient players were left to form a team. Rugby football, of course, is at an end for the time being.

The end of the first month of football leaves only three teams with unbeaten records, namely Manchester City in the first division of the English league, Watford in the Southern league and Hearts of Midlothian in the principal Scottish league. The splendid form of the Edinburgh team deserves comment. Hearts are the only club in the chief leagues of the United Kingdom to secure full points in every match played this season, defeating strong opposition in all their eight matches. At present their goal record is 16 for and two against, the nearest approach to this being Sheffield Wednesday in the first division, English league, who have scored 16 goals and have had five netted against them. Sheffield Wednesday have, of course, played two matches fewer than the Hearts.

Although Manchester City are the only unbeaten team in the first and second divisions of the English league it will be noticed that they have had to give place to the Wednesday on the league table, the latter having the better goal average. In the last three matches in which the Sheffield team have taken part, one of their players, David McLean, has scored seven goals, including three against Aston Villa and the same number against Bradford. The Wednesday's defeat of Bradford, who were the runners-up in the second division of the league last season, by six goals to none, was the outstanding event of the football played on Sept. 26 and was the more surprising as Bradford have done quite well since their promotion to the higher division.

Notts County, who as leaders of the second division at the end of last season were also promoted to the first 20, won their first match of the season on the same date, defeating Manchester United by four goals to two. The position of the latter club on the first division table is in marked contrast to their doings of last year. Third from the bottom of the table they have won one, lost three, and drawn one match, securing three points out of a possible 10, whereas in the early part of last

season they led the league and were regarded

THE HOME FORUM

HISTORIC WASHINGTON HOSTELRY



(Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

THERE has recently been closed in Washington, D. C., a famous old hostel which stood near the postoffice department building. Unlike the famous Hancock house of Boston it was not named for the man who signed the Declaration of Independence so boldly, but for Andrew Hancock, to whose family the house has be-

longed. Many famous names are associated with the place, however, among them those of Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay. The curios collected there are of considerable interest and it is said in the news despatches that they will perhaps find a place in the national museum.

KOENIGSBERG AN HISTORIC CENTER

KOENIGSBERG is a city which possesses many historical associations and traditions. Of about the same age as Berlin, the connection of this city with Prussia goes back to a much earlier date than that of Berlin. The latter was originally, we read in the Weekly Scotsman (Edinburgh), only the capital of Brandenburg, and the chief residence of its electors. Koenigsberg was the capital of Prussia down till 1618, when the succession to the duchy, as it then was, fell to Johann Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg. The Elector retained

Berlin as his chief residence, but acts of state connected with Prussia continued to be performed at Koenigsberg. It was there that, for example, "The Great Elector" renounced the suzerainty of Poland, of which kingdom the duchy of Prussia was a fief down till 1617. It was in the old schloss-kirche of Koenigsberg that the Elector Frederick III. crowned himself and assumed the kingly title in 1701. And it was in the same place that the coronation of the Kaiser's grandfather took place in 1861.

The foundation of Koenigsberg carries us right back to the beginnings of Prussia. Here in the thirteenth century the Teutonic knights, the early pioneers of Christianity and civilization in these regions, planted a fortress. From it as from their other fortresses they sallied forth to subdue and "convert" the heathen by the forcible methods of their day. Round the fortress and under its protection a town grew up which gradually attained considerable importance as a commercial center. It exported grain and other produce and established a wide connection. One of the articles of export was amber, most of which is found on the Baltic coast in the vicinity. The schloss of Koenigsberg came to be the chief residence of the grand masters of the Teutonic order. After Prussia was converted into a secular duchy, in 1525, the schloss was the chief residence of the dukes, and thus it retained its full prestige till, as already mentioned, the Elector of Brandenburg succeeded.

Koenigsberg is now a thriving commercial and manufacturing town, with nearly 300,000 inhabitants. It has several large iron foundries and many factories of various sorts. Large quantities of grain and other produce are brought to the city by the numerous barges which come by way of the Pregel from the interior, and an immense export trade is done in grain, flax, hemp and timber. The city is noted for its enormous grain stores. A channel which has been cut at great cost through the Frisches Haff enables large vessels to come right into the town now, instead of having to unload as they did formerly at the port of Pillau on the Baltic. The old schloss dominates the town, and the tower, the summit of which is 330 feet above the level of the river Pregel, is a landmark which is seen for a long distance round about, the country being for the most part very flat. The ancient cathedral, a very curious edifice, was built by the Teutonic knights. The university was founded by the first of the dukes of Prussia. Its most noted son was Immanuel Kant. The old university was superseded in 1862 by a very fine modern building.

POPULARITY OF MISS NIGHTINGALE

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, whose splendid pioneer work in the Crimea, where she spent a year and eight months, and where she remained until the last British soldier had left its shores, is very well known. She "turned to England" under an assumed name, in order to escape the ovation that everywhere awaited her, and after remaining for some time at her own home in Derbyshire, went north to friends in Edinburgh. During her visit to Scotland she was persuaded to allow Sir John Steel, the Scottish sculptor, to model a bust of her. Some months after the completion of this excellent likeness a Highland regiment which had recently endured the stress of the Crimea campaign happened to be quartered in Edinburgh castle, and one of the officers hearing that Miss Night-

Louvain the Ancient Seat of the Dukes of Brabant

The charter by which the ancient university town of Louvain secured its liberties, the great charter of the duchy of Brabant, was conferred by Duke John III., nicknamed "The Triumphant," on the occasion of the marriage of Wenceslaus of Luxembourg to his daughter Johanna in 1356, and it was known as the charter of the "Joyeuse Entree." In subsequent centuries Brabant passed under many rules—Burgundy, the Spanish Hapsburgs, the Netherlands, and the French all held her in turn, but during most of these vicissitudes the province succeeded in retaining to a large extent the rights and privileges obtained by the ancient charter of the Joyous Entry. Since the year 1794 the history of Brabant and the history of Belgium has been one, and the title of Duke of Brabant, was conferred by Duke John borne by the eldest son of the King of Belgium.

America's Task

It was an awkward, cumbersome business to subdue a continent in such wise. Nature abated not an inch of her mountains, compromised not a foot of her forests—wrote Woodrow Wilson in "Epochs of American History." Here is the secret—a secret so open, it would seem, as to baffle the penetration of none—which many witnesses of the material growth and territorial expansion of the United States have strangely failed to divine. The history of the country and the ambitions of its people have been deemed both sordid and mean, inspired by nothing better than a desire for the gross comforts of material abundance; and it has been pronounced grotesque that mere bigness and wealth should be put forward as the most prominent grounds for the boast of greatness. The obvious fact is that for the creation of the nation the conquest of her proper territory from nature was first necessary; and this task, which is hardly yet completed, has been idealized in the popular mind. So a bold race has derived inspiration from the size, the difficulty and the danger of the task.

Expansion has meant nationalization; nationalization has meant strength and elevation of view—

Be strong-backed, brown-handed, upright
By the scale of a hemisphere shape your
designs.

is the spirited command of enthusiasm for the great physical undertaking upon which the political success was conditioned.

Perpetual Promise

Most men are insolvent or promise by their countenance and conversation and by their early endeavor much more than they ever perform—hinting a design still to be carried out. . . . Every really able man, in whatever direction he work—a man of large affairs, an inventor, a statesman, an orator, a poet, a painter—if you talk sincerely with him considers his work, however much admired, as far short of what it should be. What is this better, this flying ideal, but the perpetual promise of the creator?—Emerson.

Guard Thy Tongue

Give not thy tongue too great a liberty, lest it take thee prisoner.—Quarles.

W. D. Howells' Description of Campobello Island

LYING in Passamaquoddy bay, on the line between Maine and New Brunswick, Campobello island is a favorite with Bostonians who like to go "way down east" in the summer. The story of the island is romantic, for it was held from 1767 to 1880 by Admiral William Owen and his descendants, who lived there, lords of all they surveyed, within the little ring of salt and flashing blue and white. In 1880 it was bought by a syndicate of New York and Boston people, who proceeded to exploit the woolly island as a summer resort. It makes, with the Grand Manan, the western boundary of the bay of Fundy, and so its tides have ever "rized quick," as Lowell said of those "down to the bay of Fundy."

Mr. Howells chose Campobello for one of the scenes of his then up-to-date novel, "April Hopes," published in 1887, in which he says:

After first going to the Owen at Campobello the Passers took rooms at the Tyn-y-Coed, which is so much gayer, even if it is not so characteristic of the old Welsh admiral's baronial possession of the island. It is the characteristic enough,

Broadway Remembers Her Childhood

Sisters, little country roads I knew and loved
Long and long ago and far away,
Where the rosy lumps of children roll
their hoops and play
After school,
Till the west ripples pink and the fields
breathe cool
And their mothers in the dooryards call
them home,
(Emeline! Ora! May!)

Sisters, little country roads I knew and loved
In childhood (that's the time to roam)
The Autumn Road that winds up over
the hill
To the hazy sun;
The Tangled Road where the brown lace
carrots fluted
Their cup-shaped hands;
The Forsaken Road where the barberries
frill

The lonely fences
With shrivels of beady red;
The Green Road, ferny smelling
It drifts through the silent wood
Like a meditating girl;
All ye friendly paths and country places
Alive and different like human folk,
(One of you had a bird-blue cloak
Of cunning wings and leaves,
And oh, the whispering bonnet woven
Of teal cones and glistery sheaves!)

Sisters, little country roads I knew and loved,
Knew your names so long ago and far
away,
I who am in exile and a worldling,
changed, ah, changed—
I remember and I envy each one of you.

—Florence Wilkinson Evans.

The Hedge

Wild parsley, still green in the shelter
of the hazel stoies, is there now on the
bank, a thousand times sweeter to the
eye than bare iron and cold evergreens.
Along the hedge, the white bryony wound
itself in the most beautiful manner,
completely covering the upper part of
the thick brambles, a robe thrown over
the bushes; its deep-cut leaves, its count-
less tendrils, its flowers, and presently
the berries, giving pleasure every time
one passed it. Indeed, you could not
pass without stopping to look at it,
and wondering if any one ever so skillful,
even those sure-handed Florentines Mr.
Ruskin thinks so much of, could ever
draw that intertangled mass of lines.
Nor could you easily draw the leaves
and head of the great parsley—com-
monest of hedge plants—the deep in-
dent leaves, and the shadow by which
to express them. There was work
enough in that short piece of hedge by
the potato field for a good pencil every
day in the whole summer. And when
done you would not have been satisfied
with it, but only have learned how com-
plex. . . . Nature is in the simplest of
things. But with a straightedge or
ruler, any one could draw the iron rail-
ings in half an hour, and a surveyor's
pencil could make them look as well as
Millais himself. . . . Any hard fist can
manage iron railings; a hedge is a task
for the greatest.—Richard Jeffries.

To Be Noble and Wise

Do you ask to be the companion of
nobles? Make yourself noble and you
shall be. Do you long for the conver-
sation of the wise? Learn to understand
it, and you shall hear.—Ruskin.

UNDIVIDED ALLEGIANCE TO GOOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO careful student of the Bible can fail to note the stress which both Old and New Testament writers laid on the need of obedience as a prime factor in working out the human problem. Clearly, then, they must have seen and experienced the good resulting therefrom and their admonitions are certainly worthy of consideration.

As a matter of fact, a moment's reflection will convince one that it is not so much a question of whether or not we obey—every one is governed by something, though it be but the ildest caprice of that counterfeit mind which mortals claim in contradistinction to the one divine Mind, which is all that actually exists. The important point—that which determines our health, happiness and success—is: "Whom do we obey?"

In reality, God, Spirit, is the only power there is or can be, and His creation—man and the universe—must be and eternally is spiritual and governed by spiritual law. The understanding of this divine control must eventually come to every one, but to attain it requires unceasing watchfulness and prayer. The temptation comes daily and hourly to believe in the reality of evil and materiality and to be governed

by their countless tyrannies. If we are to progress, however, there can be no divided allegiance. Christ Jesus saw this plainly, as evidenced by the twenty-fourth verse of the sixth chapter of Matthew: "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." In the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy expresses the same thought thus: "Obedience to material law prevents full obedience to spiritual law,—the law which overcomes material conditions and puts matter under the feet of Mind" (p. 182). Also: "Divine Mind rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength. No reservation is made for any lesser loyalty. Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength. Submission to error superinduces loss of power" (p. 183).

God is ever speaking to His spiritual ideas and we have only to close our ears to the conflicting Babel of materiality to distinguish the "still small voice" which unerringly directs our way. It is only as one yields to this divine control that true selfhood is manifested. That

counterfeit of man who obeys only the sordid, sensual and erratic impulses of mortal thought can have no real individuality. As soon, however, as one ceases to lean on his own understanding and turns to the one Mind to map out his path, the work of regeneration is begun. On page 467 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy depicts as follows the ideal man, the individual wholly subject to the divine control, free from all taint of material longings or self-will: "Having no other gods, turning to no other but the one perfect Mind to guide him, man is the likeness of God, pure and eternal, having that Mind which was also in Christ."

The temptation to disobedience comes in many forms. It may be that a thought of fear slips into our consciousness. This fear tempts us to believe that a so-called law of health has been broken, and that sickness may ensue. Here then is the opportunity to hold firmly to the great truth that man is governed by the divine Mind alone—by Life, Truth and Love—and that the pretended natural law is in reality no law at all and cannot therefore command obedience or enforce penalties for its infraction. If this work is faithfully and thoroughly done no inharmonious can ensue.

The temptation to sin can be disposed of in the same manner. When once a glimpse has been caught of the real spiritual man, made in the image and likeness of the Father, pure and perfect, no credence can be placed in the fallacious supposition that one is only obeying his natural impulses when he yields to the demands of evil. It must be firmly held in thought that the real man naturally follows the impulses of good only and has no sympathy with evil in any form.

Until such time, therefore, as this mortal dream shall wholly cease, it will be found that true obedience involves two processes—voluntary submission to Truth and resistance to error. Broadly speaking, we affirm that we are eternally governed by God, divine Mind, and follow over the dictates of Life, Truth and Love, and deny that we can be influenced or controlled by the temptations of that counterfeit intelligence which would oppose itself to good. In this work, our success rests upon our keeping ever in mind the great verity that God, Spirit is the only power, and our freedom is gained in direct ratio to our understanding of this fact. In other words, we resist error or evil by gaining a knowledge of its nothingness through the realization of the omnipotence of good.

GODEY'S AND GRAHAM'S MAGAZINES

NEVER was a wiser prince of the periodical realm than Louis Godey, writes Warwick James Price, continuing in the Book News Monthly his review of the magazine in the United States. None knew better than he the value of advertising and he bought it freely. He began color printing, spending as much as \$8000 an issue for it. The bills for a single issue at that time often ran above \$100,000 (gigantic then, however inconsiderable now), and his circulation topped 80,000 copies. Yet Godey was not the sole source of his "Lady's Book" inspiration; in 1837 it had been consolidated with the Lady's Magazine of Boston, and the magazine's executive head, Sarah J. Hale, at that time brought back to the presiding seat in the Philadelphia offices, was a genius among editors. That she wrote "Mary Had a Little Lamb," is less proof of the truth of the contention than that it was under her advice that Godey's began to publish the names of contributors. Good-by from that moment to the mysterious, anonymous article; Godey's "ran" names—and some of those names are not unknown: "Grace Greenwood" and Lydia Sigourney and Mrs. Stowe, Poe and Willis and Paulding, Irving and Hawthorne and Dr. Holmes, Buchanan Read and Bayard Taylor and Gilmore Simms, and Leland, who was also "Hans Breitmann."

The success of Godey's was responsible for the starting of "Graham's" by George Rex Graham and which made its bow with this:

"Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine (The Casket and The Gentleman's United); Embracing every Department of Literature, Embellished with Engravings, Fashions, and Music arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp and Guitar."

Poe was assistant editor at first, followed by Griswold and Bayard Taylor. The magazine especially aimed to encourage American letters. Longfellow wrote for it his "Spanish Student," "The

Old Town, Home Town

Old Town, Home Town,
Back the way I came,
In morning light or dreaming night
It calls the same.
And all the little winds that fit
From sea to sea
Go singing . . .
"Come back to me."

Old Town, Home Town,
Where the roses grow
Hard by the street in gardens sweet,
As all men know.
There men have time the lazy day
To gladden youth;
Upon their knees the children play
(I speak the truth).

Old Town, Home Town,
In its nest of hills,
With green trees and bumblebees.
(Oh, peace hath thrills!)
The vesper bells at evenfall
Are chiming sweet,
And this the burden of their call:
"Lad, turn thy feet."

—Gerald B. Breitigam in Kansas City Star.

WEDGWOOD'S ART AND INDUSTRY

IN THE application of Beauty to works of utility, the reward is generally remote, wrote W. E. Gladstone. A new element of labor is imported into the process of production, and that element, like others, must be paid for. . . . The beautiful object will be dearer, he says, than one perfectly bare and bald; not because utility is curtailed or compromised for the sake of beauty, but because there may be more manual labor, and there must be more thought, in the original design. . . . Therefore the manufacturer, whose daily thought it must and ought to be to cheapen his productions, endeavoring to dispense with all that can be spared, is under much temptation to decline letting Beauty stand as an item to lengthen the account of the costs of production. . . .

(Wedgwood's) most signal and characteristic merit lay, . . . in the firmness and fulness with which he perceived the true law of what we termed Industry, the law which teaches us to aim first at giving to every object the greatest possible degree of fitness and convenience for its purpose, and next at making it the vehicle of the highest degree as to Wedgwood.

degree of Beauty which, compatibly with that fitness and convenience, it will bear; which does not, I need hardly say, substitute the secondary for the primary end, but which recognizes, as part of the business of production, the study to harmonize the two. To have a strong grasp of this (idea) and to work it out to its results in the details of a vast and varied manufacture, is a praise high enough for any man, at any time and in any place. But it was higher and more peculiar, as I think, in the case of Wedgwood, than in almost any other case it could be. For that truth of Art, which he saw so clearly, and which lies at the root of excellence, was one of which England, his country, has not usually had a perception at all corresponding in strength and fulness with her other endowments. She has long taken a lead among the nations of Europe for the cheapness of her manufactures: not so for their beauty. And if the day shall ever come, when she shall be as eminent in true taste, as she is now in economy of production, my belief is that that result will probably be due to no single man in so great a degree as to Wedgwood.

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BOSTON, MASS.
U. S. A.

The
Christian
Science
Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science
Publishing Society
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science
Journal," "Christian Science Sentin-
nel," "Der Herald der Christian
Science" and other publications per-
taining to Christian Science.

EUROPEAN BUREAU
Amberley House, Norfolk St.,
Strand, London.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-
office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON,
Editor

All communications pertaining to
the conduct of this paper and ar-
ticles for publication should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier
in the Greater Boston newspaper
district, 12 cents a week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID
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Daily, six months, \$3.00
For all other countries additional
postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly
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Make Checks, money orders,
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Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is
on sale at all newsstands in New
England, and in Christian Science
Reading Rooms throughout the
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department.

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ison Avenue, New York City.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, October 15, 1914

Prohibition and Free Will

THE chief argument by which the Prohibition campaign, or whatever name that campaign may be known by in various countries, has always been met, is the specious one that you cannot make people "good by force." This, of course, is perfectly true; it is, indeed, what has been succinctly described as argument by the exhaustion of the obvious. The only drawback, and it is a serious drawback, is that it is intended to safeguard the individual's right to assert his own inclinations, at a somewhat late moment in the history of civilization.

This doctrine of free will has been extracted, in general terms, by scholastic theology, from the Pauline writings. It is based on the postulate that omnipotent good creates, or what is the same thing permits, the temptations of evil, and then endows man with free will to resist or bow to these temptations. This is illogical enough, but the argument ruthlessly forces its acceptor into other counsels of desperation. If a government has no right "to make a man good by force," then Cain must go uncondemned, and the burden of all such legislation must rest on the Mosaic law, which was certainly conceived for just this purpose of making people "good" by force.

The very expression "make good" is, of course, a misnomer. No man ever was or ever can be made good by force. He can, however, be compelled by force, if necessary, to behave as a respectable citizen, and he can, by a process of judicious prohibition, be saved from the constant pressure of a temptation he is not strong enough to resist. It is not as if this prohibition was going to deprive people of anything calculated to be of advantage to them. Good is an absolute quality, and of such there are no degrees, though there are certainly degrees of evil. The degrees of evil of which the use of alcohol is capable are so obvious to the human intelligence that that intelligence should be capable of the inevitable deduction that the more completely the evil is eliminated the better for every one concerned.

Now it is obvious, as obvious, as Thomas Ingoldsby says, as the nose upon your face, that the race has a right to protect itself against evil. It asserts this right in the instance of theft or violence, to take only two instances, then why not in the case of drink? Why should a man be restrained from assaulting his neighbor or stealing from him, and unrestrained in his use of alcohol? Why, asks a famous French writer, does a crowd exhibit the utmost concern if a horse falls in the road, and yet only smile if a man slips in the mud? It is, he answers, because the individuals who compose the crowd know that if they slipped in the mud the man would laugh at them. In the same way no man wants to be assaulted or stolen from, but untold thousands desire to indulge in alcohol. To argue, as is so frequently done, that a blow or a theft injures an innocent person, whilst drink only injures the victim who succumbs to it, is to take a curiously limited view of citizenship. The man who gives way to drink, like the man who gives way to recognized forms of crime, not only deprives the community of his earning capacity, but becomes a dead weight on its resources. Nor is it true that he does not directly injure any individual. His conduct brings misery on those dependent upon him, and distress to those who would be his friends.

In all this there is no question at all, and never has been any question, of making a man good by prohibition. There is a question of doing what is best for the individual and the community. A man is made good not in the proportion in which his appetites are forcibly restrained, but in the proportion in which they are destroyed. Jesus made this plain enough when he explained that ungratified desire was a crime, in its degree, just as gratified desire was. He said something more than this, however; he said that there was none good but God. A human being may be said to grow good, then, in proportion as the carnal mind gives place to the mind of Christ.

Boston's Use of Postal Savings an Instance

RECENT months have brought marked increase in the resort to the United States postoffices with savings, justification of the claims advanced when the system was adopted four years ago, the major one being the growth to the total for the nation to \$48,000,000. Postal savings have now come to be so great a feature of the financial equipment of the United States that they are taken as a matter of course, along with the other devices that are much debated in prospect and presently not discussed at all. It even now seems odd that there was ever thought to be peril in the use of the postoffices as popular depositories, even after Great Britain had supplied a half century of experience. What remains to be noted is that the use of the system varies greatly in different sections, offering opportunity for further study of increasing the appreciation of its worth.

Increase in postal savings deposits in the month of August was nearly \$4,200,000. The gain in New York city was \$926,842, in Chicago \$184,000, in Boston \$115,000, these being the leading contributors. The great volume of gain in New York indicates the growing resort to the postal banks by people of alien training. Boston's development may well serve for illustration of the place the postal savings accommodation holds, in a region supposed to have been fully equipped with institutions of the kind. Its nearly \$2,000,000 of postal deposits has not been gathered at the expense of any other bank, for each of the older ones has been steadily piling up its total. The test seems to establish beyond question the fact that the added device has induced savings to practically the full amount that stands on its books.

There would seem to be ample warrant for the government to resort to advertising in the sections that have not yet come to the use of the postoffice as a savings bank. The service may well be extended as to its limits on deposits, so long as it is not made other use of than for real savings, but what is most needed is that the invitation to thrift which the records show the postal bank extends be made more impressive everywhere.

It would appear that a large number of people are putting their feet down on the stamped envelope.

FICTION and history both provide instances of sovereigns who found it both instructive and enjoyable to robe themselves in humble attire, doff all the prerogatives of power and, disguised as common men, wander about the streets, bazaars and places of amusement and of gossip if thereby they could find out what their subjects really were concerned about and how they felt toward the crown. Conditions of ruling and living in the United States have not made it necessary for public officials of high degree to resort to this incognito method of getting at information desired by them. The more notable then the resort by New York's state superintendent of education to a process somewhat akin to the oriental calif's favorite device. The superintendent is new to his office, hence not yet seen and known by the teaching force of the state. He also is an inveterate walker, never riding or driving when he can avoid it. If he is to lecture at the Sorbonne in Paris on French rule in Canada he prepares for it by walking, canoeing and "carrying" over the region that Parkman only before him has studied carefully.

Being charged with responsibility of caring for rural as well as urban schools and wishing to know what village conditions as well as school methods are, and feeling like a "long walk," what more natural than that Mr. Finley should tramp through five counties recently, sleeping in barns when nothing better could be found, cooking his own meals as he went along, and studying both villages and schools at his leisure without any one suspecting that he was what he is. Placing this first-hand information by the side of official reports of his subordinates, the superintendent will be in a position to act somewhat more intelligently when rural schools' needs are being met by his department.

There are merits to this method which must be recognized by all frank bureaucrats. Be the superior official of any enterprise as wise and vigilant and sympathetic as he may, and excellent as his staff of subordinates and informants are, he can scarcely get at all the facts unless he occasionally sees them himself; and the administrative demands of the office seldom make possible absence from the post of power. Wise are the educators who get out of the academic environment in which they usually live and who come in touch with the people.

Restoration to Entry of Western Land Areas

MILLIONS of acres of public lands have been withdrawn from entry, and consequent settlement, in the United States during recent years in the interest of conservation. In some cases these lands have been withheld with the view of preserving mineral rights, in other cases with the view of preserving water rights. Many of the withdrawals were sweeping and, it seems, ill-considered, with the result that latterly there have been frequent restorations. For example, it has been found advisable by the secretary of the interior within the last few days to restore to entry in California a tract of 4250 acres withdrawn because of supposed water-right value, but found to be far more suitable for other purposes. In Wyoming more than 5000 acres heretofore withdrawn for power site purposes have been examined, it is officially reported, "and found to have no value for such purposes."

No less than 251,000 acres which had been included in coal withdrawals, mostly situated in the states of Washington, Utah and Wyoming, upon examination have been restored to entry. Smaller areas in Florida, withheld because of their presumable wealth in phosphates, are now being offered to settlers. In the high tide of the conservation movement it was, perhaps, inevitable that the withdrawals should be over-comprehensive. Much land inviting to settlers but entirely uninviting to the capitalist or speculator has consequently been placed beyond the reach of development in these later years. It seems to be the purpose of the interior department now, however, carefully to revise the withdrawals with the view of encouraging settlement on lands that are more valuable for farming than for any other purpose.

The national domain today embraces 665,891,099 acres, 179,204,397 acres of which is surveyed. Even when 367,963,823 acres of Alaska land is deducted from this total, the residue will be found to constitute a handsome estate. It is not intended, of course, to remove all of this land permanently from settlement. Large areas are being constantly transferred to private ownership. Sales of public lands net the government more than \$4,250,000 every year. Aside from land set apart in perpetuity as public reservations, the aim of the government is to conserve only the water power, mineral and coal rights in the great majority of the tracts. As these shall be protected against exploitation or waste, the tracts themselves will doubtless pass into the hands of settlers for private development. In this way for a long time to come there will be annually very considerable additions to the agricultural area of the country.

AS OUR financial pages have shown, the export movement in the United States, as a result of the easing of international exchange, is improving. Cotton shipments, it is hardly necessary to say, have fallen off greatly and it would require considerable gain in other respects to compensate for this loss, especially in its relation to the business of southern ports, but the showing that is made by New York, and that is beginning to be made in San Francisco, with indications of an increasing volume of business at other ports, taken together assist very materially in brightening the outlook. The exports from New York for the four weeks ending with Sept. 28 were in excess of the corresponding period a year ago, one of the reasons being the release of large quantities of merchandise that had been detained in August. When all balances are struck it is found that the total exports from New York for August and September combined, as compared with the corresponding months in 1913, showed a falling off of nearly \$15,000,000. The encouraging thing is that this loss is now being repaired from week to week.

The United States is making regular shipments of gold to Canada to be credited to the Bank of England on the \$100,000,000 subscription, and this is giving an impetus to commerce throughout Great Britain and the neutral nations. Since the United States is really the debtor nation, since it is ready to pay its debts in merchandise, and since the greater part of the world is and for some

Official Inspects Field Incognito

time will be in need of many things possessed by the United States in abundance, the export movement from the western side of the Atlantic and the eastern side of the Pacific should become stronger as the world adjusts itself to the war conditions.

There is very tangible evidence to support this statement so far as concerns the Pacific trade of the United States. The largest cargo of merchandise taken out of San Francisco for the Orient since the Russian-Japanese war was that with which the steamer Manchuria cleared the other day. Its value is put at \$1,200,000, and the vessel was compelled to leave a large quantity of freight at its dock for later sailings. The freight that was withheld consisted in part of 500 bales of cotton, and in this connection there is information that should be warmly welcomed in the South. It appears that cotton buyers of the Japanese mills are resuming activities, picking up large quantities of the staple when the price is found to be satisfactory. Illustrative again of the disadvantage to which the United States is subject by reason of its long dependence on other countries for ships, is the fact that these and other consignments of cotton, for lack of sufficient vessels at San Francisco, will probably have to be carried by tramp steamers from Galveston direct to Yokohama.

However, this is but a detail of what promises to be a tremendous change in the merchant marine system. Manifestly the need of American bottoms will be met as soon as it becomes pronounced. Already scores of agencies are working toward the end of providing ocean carriage for the increased export traffic which appears certain because of the situation abroad.

IN CONSIDERING conditions that should make for prosperous times in the United States—and a majority of them would be present and operative were there no disturbance of the peace of Europe—it will not do to overlook the great saving to the country in cash resources resulting from the interruption of American tourist expenditure abroad. Exact figures are not obtainable, but certain estimates in this connection have been accepted generally as approximately correct. The amount of money spent annually in Europe by American visitors of all classes is put at a figure somewhere between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000. There are many Americans still in the British Isles and on the continent, but a Washington, D. C., contemporary, the Herald, taking the number who have cut their visit short at 95,000, and placing the expenses of these while abroad at the probably low figure of \$5 a day for each, the money that is apparently now saved to the United States will total \$475,000 daily. Assuming that present conditions in this respect shall continue through the regular winter and summer touring seasons, during several months in the year the saving should be increased to \$1,000,000 a day.

The importance of this matter to the United States does not hinge upon the total amount saved, but rather upon the diversion of this amount from European to American trade. All the money spent by American tourists abroad cannot be accounted lost; aside from the pleasure, recreation and instruction which it purchases, much of it is exchanged for merchandise, useful and ornamental. There is always something to be had by the tourist in the way of exchange; there is very frequently something to be had by him in the shape of ample compensation.

But for the present point is that in this particular Europe's loss becomes an American asset. From \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 in money that ordinarily would have gone abroad retained within the United States during the present year cannot be reasonably viewed as a small item to be added even to the great sum of the United States' cash resources. It should, we think, be a very noticeable factor in bringing about the trade revival now due and only delayed because of unwarranted hesitation on the part of those to whom the mass of the people look for industrial and commercial leadership.

INFORMATION gathered by the Chicago bureau of The Christian Science Monitor with reference to the activities of the industrial committee of the Association of Commerce of that city is of a character, we think, to merit and arrest the attention of trade promoters in all other communities. The Chicago Association of Commerce is in fact a chamber of commerce or a board of trade, or better, what a chamber of commerce or a board of trade ought to be, or what a chamber of commerce or a board of trade actually is in communities where old meanings of institutions have not been lost. Chicago had a chamber of commerce, which was merely a name, and a board of trade, which was a produce exchange, when it founded its Commercial Association. This name seemed to conflict with another local organization, and a very useful one, the Chicago Commercial Club, so in order to avoid all possible complications the name Association of Commerce was finally adopted. From the day of its foundation this body of Chicago business men has been of constant and inestimable value to the business and general interests of the city.

This information to which we have referred covers some of the recent activities of one division of the organization. In the last three months, it appears, the industrial committee, along with other work, has helped 300 firms find American substitutes for materials hitherto imported, and has uncovered nearly 1000 new sources of supply for products and materials affected by the war. This division takes up, we are told, the problem of the manufacturer or industry, studies it, if necessary searches the libraries or advises with societies with which the association is allied, and then reports its findings and results to the inquirer. And this is but one of seventy-five subdivisions of activity within the membership of the general association. The Chicago Association of Commerce, in short, takes the business welfare of the whole city in its hands and deals with it as its own. This is the reason and the excuse for its existence. Its committees are research bureaus; they are also bureaus of promotion and encouragement; the aim of the entire organization is to keep things going, to supply when necessary the incentive, and when possible the means of keeping things going. Chicago is not the only city in the United States and Canada that possesses an active and a tireless trade association. It may be said in all fairness, however, that the Chicago Association of Commerce is a model in its way.

THE DECISION not to tax gasoline or automobiles would seem to show that the Washington government can be considerate toward people who already have something of a burden to carry.

Saving to United States in Tourist Outlay

Chicago's Useful Industrial Bureau

Improving Outlook for American Exports